

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla

2 J-48500, 3, E9-13

3 San Quentin CA 94974

FILED

Aug 19 2020

SUSAN Y. SOONG
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

6 **RECEIVED**

7 JUL 24 2020

United States District Court
Northern County of California

SUSAN Y. SOONG
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE

10 Steven Wayne Bonilla,
11 Plaintiff,

Case no 4:20-cv-5847 PJH

12 v
13 Napa Superior Court,
14 and John Doe 1-42,000
15 Defendant

Civic Rights Complaint

per 28 USC §1361

See Exhibit One

- Expedited Review Requested

17 Introduction

18 The Plaintiff, Steven Wayne Bonilla, is being denied his
19 Constitutional Right to life and liberty in violation of the
20 14th Amendment. Because he remains falsely imprisoned
21 due to judge of Napa County refusing/failing to perform his
22 ministerial duty owed to the Plaintiff to declare the judgment void.

24 Claim

25 -1-

26 A void order or judgment is subject to collateral attack
27 at any time and in any place. [148 Cal. App. 2d 845].
28

1 The Court held in *Nelson v. Kleppe*, [457 F. Supp. 5; 591 F.2d 1265] that the
 2 purpose of 28 USC § 1361 is to allow federal courts jurisdiction to
 3 issue writs when it appears that claim made is clear and
 4 certain duty of officer is ministerial and so plainly prescribed
 5 as to be free from doubt. So is the case here, with the
 6 judges of Napa County to perform their clear and
 7 certain ministerial duty to declare the judgment void,
 8 when presented with facts admitted by the prosecution
 9 that shows that the trial court lacks jurisdiction.

10 -3-

11 the court held in *Mac Millan v. Hippin*, [99 Cal. App. 2d 523 n8], that if
 12 the parties admit, or stipulate, or fail to object to evidence of the
 13 facts showing a lack of jurisdiction, it is then established that the
 14 judgment is void as effectively as though shown by the record; and
 15 whenever such fact is brought to the attention of the court it
 16 is the duty of the court to so declare as a matter of law.

17 -4-

18 All of the evidence in the case is the fruit of a federal grand
 19 jury subpoena, for the Plaintiff's phone records, for (408) 446-3850;
 20 that was never entered on the court docket as an exhibit.
 21 Thus, pursuant to the Evidence Code, Rule 403, NONE of the
 22 proffered evidence is admissible.

23 -5-

24 The State Attorney General admitted that the federal grand jury
 25 subpoena was never made part of the court record. (See Exhibit A).
 26 The FBI admitted, under a court order, that it never existed nor
 27 was it ever served. (See Exhibit B). These are facts showing a
 28 lack of jurisdiction, which makes the judgment void, and

-2-

proven by the record. Their admission makes the claim clear and certain that Judge of Napa County had a ministerial duty to declare the judgment void. F.R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3).

-6-

Wherefore, this Honorable Court is required, in the nature of a mandamus, to compel the judges of Napa County to perform their ministerial duty owed to the Plaintiff to declare the judgment void.

Required Relief Per 28 USC § 1361

-1-

Pursuant to the Court's holdings in *Niquen v. U.S. Catholic Conference*, 584 F.3d Supp. 1333, affirmed in 719 F.2d 52, the court has jurisdiction to issue an order of mandamus to compel

to perform the ministerial duty owed to the Plaintiff to declare the Alameda County Superior Court judgment in Case No. H-12210-A, null and void.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, including exhibits, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746.

Dated: April 1, 2020

Respectfully Submitted
Steven Wayne Bonella

Addendum

A judge may not rule on a case without first determining that he has jurisdiction of subject matter and of person. He has an obligation to satisfy himself, not only of his jurisdiction, but also that of the court in a cause under review. And if, as here the record of the reviewing court was without jurisdiction the proper course is to dismiss on that ground [523 US 83, 549 US 422]. Without jurisdiction the judge cannot proceed at all in any cause. Such judgment or order is void on its face. [35 Cal 4th 180, 167 F.R.D. 22, 25; 824 F.3d 1161]. 18 USC § 242 makes it a federal crime for a judge to willfully deprive someone of their constitutional or statutory rights; 18 USC § 241 makes it a federal crime for a judge to conspire with the review court to do the same.

Verification - I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on 7-21-20

Respectfully Submitted
 Stear Wayne Bouille

Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner
 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin CA 94974

Superior Court of California
 County of Napa

Steven Wayne Bonilla,

Case No.

Plaintiff,

A Vexatious Litigant Ruling Does Not
 Preclude a Jurisdictional Challenge

v

Superior Court of Napa County, ^{where} ~~where~~
 Defendant

Nor Does It Grant Any Immunity,
 - Expedited Review Requested

A vexatious litigant rule, (C.C.P. 391), does not preclude a party from raising the jurisdictional question, AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE, [148 Cal. App. 2d 815], by any form of laches, waiver or estoppel, [116 F.2d 449, 453; 67 F.R.D. 22, 25]. A judgment that is void, forms NO BAR to a recovery sought, even prior to a reversal, in opposition to them, they constitute NO JURISDICTION, AND ALL PERSONS CONCERNED IN EXECUTING SUCH JUDGMENTS OR SENTENCES, ARE CONSIDERED IN LAW AS TRESPASSERS ON THE CASE. [49 US 485].

Refusing to file a CHALLENGE attacking the jurisdiction is the unlawful interference with one's guaranteed Constitutional Rights. Such an unlawful act is considered aiding and abetting in the conspiracy to deprive the Plaintiff of his guaranteed Constitutional Rights.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on July 21, 2020.

Respectfully Submitted

Steven Wayne Bonilla

Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

J-48500, 3-E9-13, San Quentin CA 94974

Superior Court of California
County of Napa

Steven Wayne Bonilla,
Plaintiff,

Case No. addendum

A Case Cannot be Closed from filing a
Petition attacking the Court's jurisdiction
When the FBI Admits to NO SUBPOENA.

Defendants

- Expedited Review Requested -

A party cannot be precluded from raising the jurisdictional question, AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE [48 Cal. App. 2d 845], by any form of laches, waiver or estoppel. [46 F.2d 449; 67 FRD 22]. A judgment that is void, forms NO BAR to a recovery sought, even prior to a reversal, in opposition to them; they constitute NO JURISDICTION, AND ALL PERSONS CONCERNED IN EXECUTING SUCH JUDGMENTS OR SENTENCES, ARE CONSIDERED IN LAW AS TRESPASSERS ON THE CASE.

[49 US 495]. Not filing a CHALLENGE attacking the jurisdiction is the unlawful interference with one's guaranteed Constitutional Rights. Such an unlawful act is considered aiding and abetting in the conspiracy to deprive the Plaintiff of his Constitutional Rights.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on July 21, 2020.

Respectfully Submitted

Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13

3 San Quentin CA 94974

4 Petitioner

5
6
7 Superior Court of California
8 County of Napa
9

10 Steven Wayne Bonilla,

11 Plaintiff,

12 vs

13 All Judges of the Superior

14 Court of the County of

15 Napa & John Doe et al, et al

16 Defendant/Respondent

Case No. Addendum

Challenging Court Judgments
And Vexatious Litigant Claim

Pursuant to Case Law,

[148 Cal. App. 2d 845], AT ANY

TIME AND IN ANY PLACE.

-Expedited Action Required-

18 Introduction

19 Pursuant to Court Case Law, [435 US 349; 552 F.2d 172],
20 where there is clearly no jurisdiction, as here, over the
21 subject matter any authority exercised, (or to decline
22 the exercise of jurisdiction given to reverse the court,
23 under review, void acts, [19 US 264; 35 Cal. 4th 180],
24 is a usurped authority, and when judges act
25 without jurisdiction they forfeit their judicial
26 immunity for failure to comply with the due
27 process requirements. And if, as here, their
28 acts were part of a conspiracy to violate the

1 Plaintiff's civil rights and deprive him of his rights
 2 secured by the United States Constitution and its
 3 federal laws, the judges are properly held respon-
 4 sible for the consequences. [633 F.2d 844]. Judges
 5 who act maliciously or corruptly without jurisdiction
 6 or refuse to do their statutory duty, are monetarily
 7 liable, like any other person violating someone's
 8 civil rights under the equal protection of the laws.

9 It is beyond belief to believe that judges think
 10 that they do not need jurisdiction of subject
 11 matter and of person for themselves, and the court
 12 whose issue is under review, for them to rule
 13 from the bench. And it is not believable that
 14 judges do not understand that a void order or
 15 judgment can be collaterally attacked AT ANY TIME
 16 AND IN ANY PLACE. [148 Cal. App. 2d 845]. How can any
 17 time and in any place be misunderstood, unless
 18 you are deliberately and intentionally trying to deny
 19 Plaintiff's civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

20 How can judges not know that raising the
 21 jurisdictional question is not a habeas corpus
 22 petition; when it is so clearly stated in the Black's
 23 Law Dictionary, that a habeas corpus is not the
 24 appropriate proceeding for an appeal-like review
 25 of a judgment rendered without jurisdiction?

26 How can any judge reside over any litigation when
 27 he does not comport to the rules of litigation. That
 28 a denial must fairly respond to the substance of the

allegation or it is considered, as a matter of law, to be an admission. Thus, when the allegation being made, in an attack on the court's lack of jurisdiction; because the federal grand jury subpoena, from which all of the evidence in the case is the fruit thereof, was never entered on the court docket as an exhibit, thus, none of the proffered evidence is admissible, pursuant to Rule 403 of the Evidence Code, that the subpoena was NEVER SERVED NOR DID IT EVER EXIST, the proper response is to show that the subpoena was entered on the court docket or failure to do so is an admission that the court lacks jurisdiction of subject matter and of person.

How can a judge IGNORE the fact that the FBI admitted, under a federal court order, in Case No. C-02-0636 MHP, that the subpoena NEVER EXISTED NOR WAS IT EVER SERVED? When the law mandates that it is the judge's duty to declare the trial court's judgment void, [99 Cal. App 2d 523], and he simply IGNORES his statutory duty. It might be understandable that one or two bias judges would IGNORE their ministerial, statutory duty, but when over a hundred judges do it, as here in the Plaintiff's case, there is no disputing that there is a conspiracy to deny the Plaintiff of his civil rights secured by the Constitution and its laws.

18 U.S.C. §242 makes it a federal crime for a

Government official to willfully deprive someone of a constitutional or statutory right; 18 USC § 241, makes it a federal crime for Government official to conspire to accomplish the same. Obviously, the law is meaningless when judges are allowed to deprive the Plaintiff of his constitutional or statutory rights.

The reason for the Plaintiff claiming all judges as defendants is because his petitions have only been presented to bias judges or that he is being barred by court clerks under the fraudulent claim that he is a vexatious litigant. Thus, he is being denied his right to petition the government for a redress of his grievance before a fair and impartial judge, who properly administers and follows the law as required by due process proceedings. Because the clerks are barring the Plaintiff's petition, by naming all judges as defendants, is the Plaintiff trying to find a fair minded judge who is not part of the conspiracy to deprive him of his secured constitutional rights.

Claim I

Lack of jurisdiction in its most fundamental or strict sense, means an entire absence of power to hear or determine the case, an absence of authority over the subject matter or the party, [154 Cal. App. 4th 40]. The adequacy of the court's subject matter must be addressed whenever that issue comes to the court's attention. A court cannot exercise jurisdiction

1 in any instance until after it has acquired it, [92 Cal. 47, 52].

2 Claim II

3 A judge may not rule on a case without first determining
4 he has jurisdiction of subject matter and of person. He not
5 only has to have his own jurisdiction but also that
6 of the court in a cause under review, (Alameda County
7 Superior Court, Case No. H-12210-A), [523 US 83].

8 Claim III

9 where there is clearly, as here, no jurisdiction
10 over the subject matter, when the only source of
11 information is the fruit of a federal grand jury
12 subpoena that NEVER EXISTED NOR WAS IT EVER
13 SERVED, any authority exercised was usurped
14 authority. The commission of usurped authority
15 affords the judge NO PROTECTION because of
16 his failure to comply with the elementary
17 principles of procedural due process; and he
18 forfeits his immunity for failure to comply
19 with due process requirements. [435 US 349; 552
20 F.2d 172; 80 US 335, 349].

21 Claim IV

22 A judge is under a duty to examine the basis for
23 jurisdiction AT ANY AND ALL TIMES, [404 F. Supp 664].
24 And if, AS HERE, the FBI admits to the federal grand
25 jury subpoena was NEVER SERVED NOR DID IT EVER
26 EXIST, a fact showing a lack of jurisdiction, as well
27 as fraud committed upon the court, when brought to
28 the attention of the court, as I have done numerous

times, it is the duty of the court/judge to declare the Alameda County Superior Court judgment void in Case No. H-12210-A, as a matter of law pursuant to the Court's holdings in Case Law [99 Cal. App. 2d 523 headnote 8].

Vexatious Litigant Claim V

The jurisdiction of any court exercising authority over a subject (the Plaintiff, in this case), claiming him to be a vexatious litigant, may be inquired into in every other court refusing to file his petition under the vexatious litigant ruling. When the proceedings in the former court is relied upon and brought before a reviewing court claiming the benefit in such proceedings to not hear or to file the jurisdictional question raised in the petition; when the vexatious litigant ruling is void, for lack of jurisdiction in all previous cases, as a matter of law, held in Case No. 148 Cal. App. 2d 845, a void order or ruling may be ATTACKED AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE. The Challenge SUPERSEDES THE BARRING OF A VEXATIOUS LITIGANT; otherwise a void ruling or order could not be attacked. [1905495].

Claim VI

The principle that a vexatious litigant order cannot be impeached by pleading is not applicable when there is a want of jurisdiction. The want of it makes the vexatious litigant claim utterly void and unavailable for any purpose. The want of jurisdiction is a matter that may always be set up against a

1 vexatious litigant claim when it is to be enforced,
 2 or when any benefit is claimed under it. [49 US 495]
 3

Claim VII

4 The operation of every vexatious litigant claim
 5 depends upon the jurisdiction of the court that
 6 rendered it. Whenever a vexatious litigant claim is
 7 used in another court, so as not to file a petition
 8 challenging the prior courts' lack of jurisdiction, the
 9 jurisdiction of the former court may be inquired
 10 into. The rule is that where a limited tribunal (like
 11 Alameda County Superior Court), takes upon itself to
 12 exercise a jurisdiction which does not belong to it, its
 13 decision amounts to nothing, and does not create
 14 a necessity for an appeal. [49 US 495].
 15

Conclusion

16 The failure of the court and so many judges, to
 17 perform their ministerial/statutory duty proves that
 18 there is a conspiracy among state and federal officials
 19 to deprive the Plaintiff of his his rights secured by both
 20 state and federal constitution or federal laws.

21 The judges lost their judicial immunity by
 22 participating in a conspiracy to violate the Plaintiff's
 23 civil rights through nonjudicial agreement or their
 24 judicial acts, or lack thereof, in the clear and complete
 25 absence of jurisdiction. [633 F.2d 844].

26 The judges/courts are liable for acts committed
 27 to the damages of a Plaintiff where they have no
 28 jurisdiction at all in the particular case, as here,

1 pursuant to the case holdings in [217 Miss. 576].

2 All parties concerned in executing the Alameda
3 County's void judgment in Case No. H-12210-A, where
4 Alameda County has taken upon itself to exercise a
5 jurisdiction which does belong to it and cannot
6 admit that the federal subpoena was never entered
7 on the court docket, as an exhibit, are considered in
8 law as trespassers in the case / as aiders and abettors
9 in the conspiracy to murder the the Plaintiff under
10 the color of law and authority, pursuant to [4905495]

11 In the absence of jurisdiction, judges are not
12 entitled to judicial immunity for damages that
13 resulted from their actions. [582 F.2d 172]. Actions
14 which are part of a legal enterprise which all of the
15 defendants are a part of, and are held responsible for
16 the criminal enterprise that it has become in denying
17 an innocent Plaintiff, of all charges, of his civil rights.
18 Without jurisdiction, judges are just another person committing
19 a crime for their own financial gain and benefits.

20 Relief Sought

21 The Plaintiff is simply trying to collect what he is owed.
22 He has proven by the record that the court lacked jurisdiction;
23 and by the FBI's admission, that fraud was committed upon the
24 court. He is owed by the court a reversal of his conviction.

25 Verification

26 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

27 Dated: July 13, 2020

28 Respectfully Submitted
Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner
2 J-48500, 3-EX-13, San Quentin CA 94974
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

10 Steven Wayne Bonilla,
11 Plaintiff,
12 vs

Case No. Addendum

13 Attacking and Challenging the
14 Vexatious Litigant Claim

15 - Expedited Review Requested -
16

17 Introduction

18 The Court has falsely and erroneously claimed that the
19 Plaintiff, Steven Wayne Bonilla, to be a vexatious litigant to
20 ignore being attacked for lack of jurisdiction of subject
21 matter and of person.
22

Claim I

23 The Court held in *Williamson v Berry*, [49 US 495], that the
24 jurisdiction of any court exercising authority over a subject
25 may be inquired into in every other court, when the proceedings
26 in the former are relied upon and brought before the latter
27 by a party claiming the benefit of such proceeding.

28 The principle that a record cannot be impeached by

pleading is not applicable when there is a want of jurisdiction. The want of jurisdiction is a matter that may be set up against a judgment when it is to be enforced or when any benefit is claimed under it.

The operation of every judgment depends upon the jurisdiction of the Court to render it. And whenever the right to property / a person's life, is claimed to have been changed under a judgment or decree by a court, and it is set up as a defense in another court, such as a defense claiming the Plaintiff to be a vexatious litigant, the jurisdiction of the former court may be inquired into.

The rule is that where a limited tribunal takes upon itself to exercise a jurisdiction which does not belong to it, its decision AMOUNTS TO NOTHING, AND DOES NOT CREATE A NECESSITY FOR AN APPEAL.

Claim II

The federal grand jury subpoena for the Plaintiff's phone records, for (408) 446-3850, from which all of the evidence in the case is the fruit thereof, was never entered on the court docket as an exhibit. Thus, pursuant to Rule 403 of the Evidence Code, NONE of the proffered evidence of the subpoena is admissible, leaving there to be no subject matter.

Claim III

The FBI admitted, under a federal court order, (C-02-0636 MHP), that the federal grand jury SUBPOENA WAS NEVER SERVED NOR DID IT EVER EXIST. An admitted fact that shows that the prosecution committed fraud upon the court, for the trial court to acquire jurisdiction of subject matter and of person, whereby,

1 this fact showing a lack of jurisdiction being brought to the
 2 attention of the court/judge, it became the duty of the court
 3 to declare the Alameda County Superior Court judgment void,
 4 in Case No. H-12210-A, as mandated by Law and the Court's
 5 holdings in [99 Cal. App. 2d 523 n 8].

6 Claim IV

7 The Alameda County Superior Court, in collusion with the
 8 prosecution, in Case No. H-12210-A, took upon itself to exercise a
 9 jurisdiction which did not belong to it; when it issued an arrest
 10 warrant for the Plaintiff and proceeded to rendered a judgment
 11 against him. Wherefore, its decisions AMOUNTS TO NOTHING AND
 12 DOES NOT CREATE A NECESSITY FOR AN APPEAL.

13 After taking on a jurisdiction which did not belong to them,
 14 the trial Court judges refused/failed to answer/respond to
 15 the jurisdictional question presented to them repeatedly, in
 16 collusion with the conspiracy to murder the Plaintiff under the
 17 Color of Law and Authority. WHO IS INNOCENT OF ALL CHARGES.

18 Conclusion

19 The defense/the Court, cannot claim the Plaintiff to be a
 20 vexatious litigant, when all previous cases lack jurisdiction of
 21 subject matter and of person, with there being NO SUBPOENA.

22 Relief Sought

23 To declare the Alameda County judgment void for lack of subject
 24 matter jurisdiction and for fraud committed upon the court, (NO SUBPOENA).

25 Verification

26 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

27 Dated: July 22, 2020

28 Respectfully Submitted
 Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla, Petitioner

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin CA 94974

7 Steven Wayne Bonilla,
8 Plaintiff,
9 vs

Case No. Addendum

Challenging the Court's jurisdiction
is challenging every order and judgment
from the first wrong committed,
including the Vexatious Litigant Order.
- Expedited Review Requested -

14 Introduction

15 The requirement that jurisdiction be established as a threshold
16 matter springs from the nature and limits of the judicial power of
17 the United States and is inflexible and without exception. [523 US 83].

18 Claim I

19 A court may not rule on the merits of a case without first
20 determining that it has jurisdiction over the subject matter and of
21 person. [549 US 422]. The court has to not only have its own
22 jurisdiction of subject matter and of person but also that of the
23 court in a cause under review. [523 US 83]. Without jurisdiction
24 the court cannot proceed at all in any cause, including one
25 of vexatious litigant. [824 F.3d 1161]. If any reviewing court readily
26 determines that the court in a cause under review lacked juris-
27 diction, then it also lacked jurisdiction, and the proper course
28 is to dismiss the trial court judgment on ground that it lacked

jurisdiction to render a judgment. [549 US 422],

Claim II

The court had a duty to declare the Alameda County Superior Court judgment void in Case No. H-12210-A, for lack of jurisdiction, when the FBI admitted that the subpoena was NEVER SERVED. [99 Cal. App. 2d 523 n8].

The court had no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which was given to declare the judgment void [35 Cal. 4th 180], than to usurp that which was not given. The one or the other was Treason to the Constitution. Such acts are considered by law, to be at war with the Constitution and sovereignty of the United States of America, [19 US 264].

Claim III

Any judgment or order rendered by a court lacking subject matter jurisdiction is void on its face, including the vexatious litigant order [35 Cal. 4th 180]. The federal grand jury subpoena was never entered on the court docket as an exhibit, thus, no court can claim to have jurisdiction. It is well settled that a judge is liable for acts committed to the damages of a plaintiff where the judge has no jurisdiction at all in the particular case, as here, [217 Miss. 576]. And if, as here, the judge's acts were part of a conspiracy the judge is properly held responsible for the consequences, [633 F. 3d 844].

Relief Sought

The first court that declares the Alameda County judgment void, has judicial immunity. Everyone else is liable for the damages caused by the conspiracy to which they acquiesced to.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct [28 USC § 1746]

Dated: July 21, 2020

Respectfully Submitted

Steve Wayne Bouelle

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13

3 San Quentin CA 94974

4 Petitioner

11 Steven Wayne Bonilla,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 The Alameda County

15 District Attorney's Office

16 Civil Conspiracy and its

17 members, John Doe 1-40,000,

18 Defendants.

Case No. Addendum

The Vexatious Litigant Order
is without merit. The Court
has a duty to enforce the
Contract for Damages

-Expedited Review Requested-

21 Introduction

22 The court held in Carter v Carter, [48 Cal. App. 2d 845], that
23 a void order or judgment is subject to a collateral attack
24 AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE. Thus, the order declaring
25 the Plaintiff a vexatious litigant can be collaterally
26 attacked AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE.

27 Claim I

28 The Plaintiff cannot be declared a vexatious litigant just

1 because he chose to exercise his right to negotiate a
 2 direct settlement for damages with the defendants by
 3 offering them an issue resolution package. To which their
 4 signature on the receipt of the issue resolution package,
 5 as shown in Exhibit A, was not a mere acknowledgment
 6 of the receipt of the package but constituted an accep-
 7 tance, as a matter of law, of the issue resolution package
 8 if they failed to respond within 30 days of record. [42
 9 Cal.443]. Which made the issue resolution package become
 10 a contractual settlement agreement between the parties.

11 Wherefore, the court has a duty, within the meaning of
 12 the Constitutional requirements of the equal protection
 13 of the laws, to enforce the contract by rendering a
 14 judgment in favor of the Plaintiff against all of the
 15 participants involved in the conspiracy for the
 16 amount to be calculated for the injuries that were acquiesced
 17 to in the issue resolution package. (See Exhibit B).

18 Claim II

19 The court held in *Circuit City v. Auld*, [294 F.3d 1104], that
 20 where circumstances or previous course of dealing between
 21 the parties places the offeree under a duty to act or be
 22 bound, his silence or inactivity will constitute his assent.
 23 The members of the conspiracy have assented to the terms
 24 of the resolution package by their signature on the
 25 receipt, as shown in Exhibit A.

26 The court further held in *Sorg v. Weiz*, [14 Cal.App. 2d 78],
 27 that silence, when offer is made or failure to reject it,
 28 as acceptance which will constitute a bilateral contract.

Note 77 ALR 1141. See also Cal. Jur. 2d, Contracts, § 23; Am. Jur. 2d, Contracts, § 47.

Claim III

The previous course of dealing involved the conspiracy charging the Plaintiff with the crime of premeditated murder, based on the proffered evidence of a federal grand jury subpoena for the Plaintiff's phone records for (408-446-3850, which the FBI, admitted, under a federal court order, (C-02-0636 MHP), NEVER EXISTED NOR WAS IT EVER SERVED, thus, proving absolutely, that the conspiracy committed fraud upon the Court to frame the Plaintiff for a crime that he did not commit and is innocent of all charges, which in turn has rendered all those aiding and involved in the conspiracy civilly liable for the injuries resulting from the conspiracy to fraudulently convict the Plaintiff.

Claim IV

Because every one who enters into the common design of the conspiracy is in law a party to over act previously or subsequently done by any of the others in pursuance of it, the issue resolution package offered to the conspiracy, included the term, that notice to the principal was notice to the agents, and notice to the agent was notice to the principals. Wherefore, it was the obligation of those served with the issue resolution package / the Contractual Settlement Agreement, to inform the other members of the conspiracy to the agreed upon resolution for damages stated in Exhibit B. Wherefore, they were given the opportunity to participate in the agreement.

Claim V

In tort, the major significance of the conspiracy lies in the fact that it rendered each participant in the wrongful act responsible as a joint tortfeasor for the damages ensuing from the wrong, irrespective of whether they were direct actors and regardless of the degree of their activity. [53 Cal. 2d 643]. Thus, each defendant is liable for the damages agreed to in Exhibit B.

Relief Sought

(1). The Plaintiff cannot be a vexatious litigant when the parties have agreed to a resolution for the damages caused by the conspiracy to fraudulently convict him.

(2). To reverse the vexatious litigant order for being void.

(3). For the court to render a judgment against the conspiracy and its members in favor of the Plaintiff for the amount of damages agreed to in Exhibit B, to be calculated.

(4). John Doe conspiracy members to be named forthwith in future proceedings for their part in aiding in the Conspiracy.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, including the exhibits, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746

Dated: July 13, 2020

Respectfully Submitted
Steven Wayne Bonilla

Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

J-48500, 3-EV-13, San Quentin CA 94974

Superior Court of California
County of

In re: to the matter of
Steven Wayne Bonilla

Case No. Addendum

- Expedited Review Requested -

The Plaintiff cannot be a vexatious litigant when the defendants have agreed to a resolution for the damages caused by the conspiracy to fraudulently convict me. Which is proven with their signature, as shown in Exhibit A, on the receipt of the issue resolution package. It was not merely an acknowledgment of the receipt of the package but constituted an acceptance of the terms of the resolution package when they did not respond within 30 days of receipt, [42 Cal. 443], making it a Contractual Settlement Agreement.

The Court has a duty to enforce the contract with a judgment in favor of the Plaintiff against the conspiracy members in the amount to be calculated from Exhibit B. The contract also contains an admission that my conviction was obtained by fraud. Which calls for the conviction to be reversed, as part of enforcing the contract, or the court, judge, clerks become participants in aiding in the conspiracy.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is true and correct, including the exhibits, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746.

Dated: July 9, 2020

Respectfully Submitted
Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla
 2 J-48500, 3-E4-13
 3 San Quentin CA 94974
 4 Petitioner
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

11 Steven Wayne Bonilla, Case No. Addendum
 12 Plaintiff,
 13 vs Naming some of the John Does
 14 Conspiracy, et al., who aided in the Conspiracy and
 15 Defendants their part in doing so.
 16 - Expedited Review Requested -
 17

18 Introduction

19 In a conspiracy the agreement may be inferred from acts and
 20 conduct of the defendants in mutually carrying out a common
 21 purpose in violation of a statute, [116 Cal. App. 2d 332; 77 Cal. App.
 22 2d 350; 192 Cal. App. 2d 648], like declaring a judgment void for want
 23 of jurisdiction. By the defendants having violated the statute,
 24 in an attempt to obstruct justice, in the furtherance of
 25 the common goal of the conspiracy, it has made all of them
 26 members/coconspirators of the conspiracy by violating
 27 the statute to deprive the Plaintiff of his Constitutional
 28 Rights under the Color of Law and Authority.

1 A conspirator is vicariously liable for the unintended
2 acts by coconspirators if such acts are in the furtherance
3 of the object of the conspiracy or are reasonable and natural
4 consequence of the object of the conspiracy. [5 Cal. Rptr. 2d 796].

5 Conspirators are criminally liable for acts of conspirators,
6 which follow as probable and natural consequence of the
7 common design, even where those acts were not intended
8 as part of the original design or common plan. [13 Cal. App. 4th 12].

9 The acts of one conspirator are chargeable against
10 all pursuant to Case Law [179 Cal. App. 2d 72].

11 Claim I

12 The conspiracy committed fraud upon the court by
13 fraudulently claiming that the FBI had obtained probable
14 cause pursuant to having served Pacific Bell Telephone
15 Company with a federal grand jury subpoena for the Plaintiff's
16 telephone records, for (408) 446-3850, as stated on page 36 of the arrest
17 warrant affidavit. Which they KNEW was NEVER SERVED
18 NOR DID IT EVER EXIST, as admitted to by the FBI, under a
19 federal court order, (C-02-0636 MHP), which absolutely proves
20 that there was a conspiracy to deprive the Plaintiff of his
21 Constitutional Rights and Statutes under the Color of Law and Authority.

22 Claim II

23 The Court held in *Keystone v General* [290 US 240], that the equitable
24 powers of the court can never be exerted on behalf of one who has
25 acted FRAUDULENTLY OR BY DECEIT OR ANY UNFAIR MEANS GAINED AN
26 ADVANTAGE. To aid a party in such a case would, (and did), make
27 the court/judge/clerk, the ABETTERS OF INIQUITY. Wherefore, as a
28 matter of law, the defendants have exerted the power of the court

to abet the conspiracy in their fraudulent acts and deceit upon the court to gain an unfair advantage over the Plaintiff to falsely convict him of a crime that he never committed and is innocent of all charges.

Claim III - DUTY

(1). A judge may not rule on merits of a case without first determining that he not only has his own jurisdiction of subject matter and of person, but also that of the trial court in a cause under review. Without jurisdiction the court cannot proceed in any cause. And when the trial court, under review, lacks jurisdiction (as here), the proper course is to dismiss the conviction on that ground, [523 US 83; 549 US 422; 824 F.3d 1161], and not claim him to be a vexatious litigant or to transfer the case to a court that never acquired jurisdiction.

(2). Without the federal grand jury subpoena never being entered on the court docket as an exhibit the proper course of action is to dismiss the Alameda County Superior Court judgment in Case No. H-12210-A, for want of jurisdiction.

(3). Pursuant to Case Law, [99 Cal. App. 2d 523], it was the duty of the court/judge to declare the judgment void when presented with the FBI's admission that the federal grand jury subpoena NEVER EXISTED NOR WAS IT EVER SERVED. A fact that shows on the record a lack of jurisdiction.

(4). A judge of the court is under a duty to examine the basis for jurisdiction at any and all times during the pendency of the litigation, [209 F.2d 427; 404 F. Supp. 664, 665]. There is no discretion to IGNORE lack of jurisdiction, [474 F.2d 215, 219].

(5). The Reviewing Courts/Judge's jurisdiction was LIMITED TO

reversing the Alameda County judgment in Case no. H-12210-A, [35 Cal. 4th 180]. The judge has no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other is treason to the constitution. [19 US 264], and being at war with the sovereignty of the United States.

Claim IV

Extrinsic fraud, mistake, or a judgment void on its face of the record are the ONLY CASES where an independent collateral attack may be made ANYWHERE, AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE in an independent, separate action. [85 Cal. App. 2d 476; 31 Cal. 342; 148 Cal. App. 2d 845; 246 Cal. 2d 334; 14 Cal. 85; 62 Cal. App. 753; 95 F. Supp. 962]. Once the court's jurisdiction has been CHALLENGED, it must be proven on the record to exist. [100 S. Ct. 2502]. The court/judge cannot proceed until jurisdiction is proven to exist. [67 F.R.D. 22, 25; 33 Cal. 505].

Claim V

If it appears, (as here), by the record or otherwise that the court never had jurisdiction the judgment will be pronounced a nullity, whether it comes directly or collaterally in question, and this is so whether the court be of inferior or superior jurisdiction. [27 Cal. 300]. With the federal grand jury subpoena never having been admitted on the trial court docket as an exhibit, it is IMPOSSIBLE for any court/judge to have acquired jurisdiction of subject matter and of person. But all had a duty to pronounce the trial court's judgment a nullity, which they have all failed to do their ministerial, statutory duty.

Claim VI

A person cannot be precluded, nor barred or estopped, for any reason, from raising the jurisdictional question. [116 F.2d 1449, 453; 49 OS 495; 67 F.R.D. 22, 25; 404 F. Supp. 664, 665]. The law cannot be made any more clearer. A court/judge cannot exercise jurisdiction in any instance until after it has acquired it, and it can acquire it ONLY in the mode prescribed by statute, [92 Cal. 47, 52; 217 Cal. App. 3d 247, 255]. Which would require that the federal grand jury subpoena to have been entered on the trial court docket as an exhibit, which is also why the Plaintiff cannot be estopped for any reason from raising the jurisdictional question, because the court/judge/clerk has no authority, nor jurisdiction, to preclude the Plaintiff from raising the jurisdiction. No court rules, nor law, can be applied by a court/judge/clerk, until after they have proven, on the record, that they had acquired jurisdiction. Which can not be proven to exist, because the federal grand jury subpoena NEVER EXISTED. Therefore, the court/judge/clerk has deprived the Plaintiff of his Constitutional and Statutory Rights guaranteed by the Constitution by precluding, barring, or not filing the petition CHALLENGING the trial court's want of jurisdiction.

Claim VII

18 USC § 242 makes it a federal crime for a Government official to willfully deprive someone of a Constitutional or statutory right; 18 USC § 241 makes it a federal crime for a Government official to conspire to accomplish the same.

FACTS

(1). The federal grand jury subpoena NEVER EXISTED

(2). It was never entered on the trial court docket as an exhibit, thus, no subject matter jurisdiction.

(3). Pursuant to Rule 403 of the Evidence Code, none of the proffered evidence of the subpoena is admissible.

(4). Without subject matter, the court lacks jurisdiction of subject matter and of person to render the conviction.

(5). The court/judge had a duty to declare the trial court void when it was brought to their attention that the FBI admitted that the subpoena was never served.

(6). The court clerk had a duty to issue an order to show cause and to file any and all petitions CHALLENGING the court's void orders or judgment.

(7). The court/judge and the court clerks have deprived the Plaintiff of his Constitutional rights in violation of 18 USC 242.

(8). Claiming to the court that the subpoena had been served, when they knew it NEVER EXISTED, proves that there is a conspiracy.

(9). Therefore, the court, judge and clerks aided in the conspiracy to deprive the Plaintiff of his rights under the color of law, 18 USC § 241.

Relief Sought

For reasons stated above, a number of the John Does have been identified who aided in the conspiracy by having committed criminal acts in the furtherance of the conspiracy's common design, are listed in Exhibit A, as now named defendants, liable for damages acquiesced to by the conspiracy.

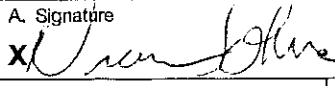
Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct [18 USC § 1746].

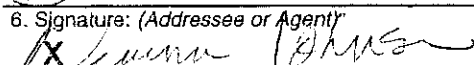
7-24-20

Respectfully Submitted
Steven Wayne Bonilla

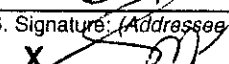
EXHIBIT A

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION		COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired. Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you. Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits. 		A. Signature  <input type="checkbox"/> Agent <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee B. Received by (Printed Name) <input type="checkbox"/> Date of Delivery D. Is delivery address different from item 1? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If YES, enter delivery address below: <input type="checkbox"/> No	
1. Article Addressed to: <i>State of California Attorney General Kamala Harris, Dan Hoekyer, Bruce Ortega, Rei R. Omishi, Kathleen Bergers, Office of Attorney General, 455 Golden Gate Ave, Ste. 1100, San Francisco, CA 94102-7004</i>		3. Service Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail <input type="checkbox"/> C.O.D.	
2. Article Number: <i>7011 1570 0000 4010 1350</i> (Transfer from service label)		4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	

PS Form 3811, February 2004 Domestic Return Receipt 102595-02-M-1540

SENDER:		I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services. Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b. Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you. Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit. Write "Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number. The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered. 		1. <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee's Address 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted Delivery Consult postmaster for fee.	
3. Article Addressed to: <i>State of California Attorney General Kamala Harris, Dan Hoekyer, Bruce Ortega, Rei R. Omishi, Kathleen Bergers, Office of Attorney General, 455 Golden Gate Ave, Ste. 1100, San Francisco, CA 94102-7004</i>		1a. Article Number: <i>7011 1570 0000 4010 1343</i>	
4b. Service Type <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Insured <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> COD		7. Date of Delivery: <i>11/22/13</i>	
5. Received By: (Print Name) <i>Deborah Johnson</i>		8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)	
6. Signature: (Addressee or Agent) 			

PS Form 3811, December 1994 102595-97-B-0179 Domestic Return Receipt

SENDER:		I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services. Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b. Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you. Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit. Write "Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number. The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered. 		1. <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee's Address 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted Delivery Consult postmaster for fee.	
3. Article Addressed to: <i>State of California Attorney General, et al, 455 Golden Gate Avenue Suite 1100, San Francisco, CA 94102-7004</i>		1a. Article Number: <i>7011 1570 0000 4017 697E</i>	
4b. Service Type <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Insured <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> COD		7. Date of Delivery: <i>7/1/13</i>	
5. Received By: (Print Name) <i>DEBORAH</i>		8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)	
6. Signature: (Addressee or Agent) 			

PS Form 3811, December 1994 102595-97-B-0179 Domestic Return Receipt

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

JAMES BRYAN FUQUA
1625 THE ALAMEDA, Ste. 200
SAN JOSE, CA 95126

2. Article Number

(Transfer from service label)

7011 1570 0000 4010 1305

PS Form 3811, February 2004

Domestic Return Receipt

102595-02-M-1540

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X

☐ Agent
☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name)

Vickie Nelson

C. Date of Delivery

12/26/12

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ YesIf YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

☒ Certified Mail ☐ Express Mail
☐ Registered ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Insured Mail ☐ C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee)

☐ Yes**SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION**

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Alameda County District
Attorney et al.,
1225 Fallon Street #900
Oakland, CA 94612
7011 1570 0000 4017 6990

2. Article Number

(Transfer from service label)

7011 1570 0000 4017 6990

PS Form 3811, February 2004

Domestic Return Receipt

102595-02-M-1540

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X

☐ Agent
☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name)

Teresa Wright

C. Date of Delivery

1/11/13

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ YesIf YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

☒ Certified Mail ☐ Express Mail
☐ Registered ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Insured Mail ☐ C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee)

☐ Yes

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

SENDER:

- Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.
- Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b.
- Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you.
- Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit.
- Write "Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number.
- The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered.

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):

- ☐ Addressee's Address
- ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to:

Attorney General of the U.S.,
U.S. Attorney's Office,
FBI, et al.,
P.O. Box 36055
San Francisco, CA 94102

14a. Article Number

7011 1570 0000 4017 6952

4b. Service Type

☐ Registered ☒ Certified
☐ Express Mail ☐ Insured
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise ☐ COD

7. Date of Delivery

1-17-13

5. Received By (Print Name)

MIKE ROSS

6. Signature: (Addressee or Agent)

X

Mike Ross

8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

PS Form 3811, December 1994

102595-97-B-0179

Domestic Return Receipt

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

SENDER:

- Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.
- Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b.
- Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you.
- Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit.
- Write "Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number.
- The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered.

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):

- ☐ Addressee's Address
- ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to: JAMES LOPEZ
WASHOE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ET AL
P.O. BOX 11130
RENO, NV 89520-0130

4a. Article Number: 7011 1570 0000 4017 7034

4b. Service Type

☐ Registered ☒ Certified
☐ Express Mail ☐ Insured
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise ☐ COD

7. Date of Delivery: 2013

5. Received By: (Print Name) APRIL DULONG

6. Signature: (Addressee or Agent) X

8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)

PS Form 3811, December 1994 102595-97-B-0179 Domestic Return Receipt

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

SENDER:

- Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.
- Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b.
- Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you.
- Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit.
- Write "Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number.
- The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered.

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):

- ☐ Addressee's Address
- ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to: California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation
Dr. Jeffrey Beard-Secretary et al
1515 South Street #502-S
Sacramento, CA 95811

4a. Article Number: 7011 1570 0000 4017 7041

4b. Service Type

☐ Registered ☒ Certified
☐ Express Mail ☐ Insured
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise ☐ COD

7. Date of Delivery: JUL 03 2013

5. Received By: (Print Name)

6. Signature: (Addressee or Agent) X

8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)

PS Form 3811, December 1994 102595-97-B-0179 Domestic Return Receipt

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION	COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired. Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you. Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits. 	<p>A. Signature <u>X</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Agent <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee</p> <p>B. Received by (Printed Name) <u>C. Lee</u></p> <p>C. Date of Delivery <u>12-20-13</u></p> <p>D. Is delivery address different from item 1? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If YES, enter delivery address below:</p>
<p>1. Article Addressed to: <u>California Correctional Peace Officers Association et al</u> <u>755 Riverpoint Drive</u> <u>West Sacramento</u> <u>CA 95605-1634</u></p>	<p>3. Service Type</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail <input type="checkbox"/> C.O.D.</p>
<p>2. Article Number (Transfer from service label) <u>7011 1570 0000 4010 1510</u></p>	<p>4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION		COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY	
<p>■ Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.</p> <p>■ Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.</p> <p>■ Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.</p>		<p>A. Signature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agent <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee <i>S. LAND</i> </p>	
<p>1. Article Addressed to: <i>AT 4T</i> <i>208 S. AKARD ST.</i> <i>DALLAS, TX 75202</i> </p>		<p>B. Received by (Printed Name) <i>S. LAND</i> </p>	
		<p>C. Date of Delivery <i>11-15-11</i> </p>	
		<p>D. Is delivery address different from item 1? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, enter delivery address below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No </p>	
		<p>3. Service Type <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail <input type="checkbox"/> C.O.D. </p>	
		<p>4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	
<p>2. Article Number (Transfer from service label) </p>		<p><i>7005 0390 0005 6698 9201</i></p>	

PS Form 3811, February 2004 Domestic Return Receipt 102595-02-M-1540

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

First-Class Mail
 Postage & Fees Paid
 USPS
 Permit No. G-10

• Sender: Please print your name, address, and ZIP+4 in this box •

STEVE HOMICK
J-48900

SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON
SAN QUENTIN, CA 94964

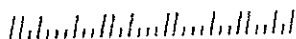


EXHIBIT B

ACCOUNTING OF AMOUNT OF COMPENSATORY & PUNITIVE DAMAGES DUE:

The following compensatory damages were caused by the LIEN DEBTORS' violations of 18 U.S.C. §241, 813, 872, 1001, 1915, RICO §1961 et seq., 641; California Penal Code §125, 134, 153, 182(4)&(5), 186, 211, 418, 496, 518, 519, 532, 2112; & numerous sections of the Uniform Commercial Code §3-106, 3-108, 30110, 3-112 & Part 6. §9-601, et seq & et al §§.

(1) According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Report obtained via the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Sunstate Tropical Wholesale Nursery's financial accounts receivable, which was only comprised of money owed to Sunstate in promissory notes, balance on December 31, 1985, was FIFTEEN-MILLION, SEVEN-HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE-THOUSAND, EIGHT-HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND SIXTY-SEVEN CENTS ON promissory notes, they were all bearing accrued interest at the rate of TEN PERCENT PER ANNUM. Due to non-performance and failure to make the annual payments as required by the contractual promissory notes an additional TEN PERCENT PENALTY PER ANNUM HAS BEEN ADDED FOR DEFAULTING on making the annual payments that were required to be done in accordance with the terms of the contractual agreements made in the promissory notes. Therefore, the balance due is calculated by the balance beginning with \$15,739,877.67 on December 31, 1985, COMPOUNDED AT TWENTY PERCENT PER ANNUM UNTIL DEFAULT ON JANUARY 18, 2013, amounts to more than TWO-BILLION, ONE-HUNDRED & EIGHTY-TWO MILLION, TWO-HUNDRED & NINETY-THOUSAND DOLLARS. (\$2, 182,290,943.46).

(2) The Baritz Nightclub's revenue in January 1988, before Susan

1 Hanah Harris illegally and by fraud/oppression, seized management of the
2 business on her own and implementing her own changes in managing the
3 Baritz, expense was 4%, maintenance expense 3½%, sales tax 5½%, rent 6%,
4 labor and general administration ran 29%, leaving a cash profit for
5 Independent Caterers' 45% interest in the Baritz Nightclub to be
6 \$38,319.00 per month or \$459,828.00 per year. This makes the loss of
7 income with the ten percent per annum adjustment, from January 1, 1988,
8 until default on January 17, 2013, to amount to \$47,818,838.65. The
9 value of a nightclub business is worth three times its cash profit for
10 the year which made Independent Caterers' forty-five percent valued at
11 \$1,319,487.00 in January of 1988. Which makes the current value,
12 adjusted at ten percent per annum, to be \$14,026,176.69 as of the
13 default on January 17, 2013. This brings the total loss and damages for
14 Independent Caterers' forty-five percent interest in the Baritz
15 Nightclub to be \$61,908,015.34.

16 (3) The total compensatory damages and loss for the business known
17 as Independent Caterers dba Sunstate Tropical Wholesale Nursery and the
18 Baritz Nightclub's (forty-five percent interest) up until the default on
19 January 17, 2013, is \$2,244,199,878.25.

20 (4) Damages given in punitive statutes, for violation of
21 Racketeering (RICO, 18 U.S.C. §1962, et seq.); and California Penal Code
22 §496(c), are triple of the actual damages (compensatory damages), to
23 \$6,732,599,643.75; which is secured by the real and personal community
24 property of the LIEN DEBTORS.

25 (5) The total tally of compensatory and punitive damages as of the
26 day of default on January 17, 2013, is EIGHT-BILLION, NINE-HUNDRED AND
27 SEVENTY-SIX-MILLION, SEVEN-HUNDRED AND NINE-THOUSAND, FIVE-HUNDRED
28

1 AND THIRTEEN-DOLLARS (\$8,976,799,513.00). This balance continues to
2 accrue at the rate of ten percent per annum from the day of the default
3 on January 18, 2013, until paid in full: It is secured by real and
4 personal community property of the LIEN DEBTORS; additional damages to
5 be added upon discovery and proof.

6 (6) Under the applicable rules of law (California Penal Code Section
7 1202.4), to calculate the damages and liability for the members of the
8 civil conspiracy (Defendants), for the false imprisonment of Sunstate's
9 President it is based on the twelve months of income prior to the false
10 imprisonment of its President, which began on September 20, 1988. The
11 income for those twelve months is what is owed Sunstate Tropical
12 Wholesale Nursery, which is the income owed Independent Caterers, Inc.,
13 on its forty-five percent interest in the Baritz Nightclub, from
14 September 20, 1987 until September 19, 1988, which in turn is its
15 President's income for the same period. Based on the calculations
16 stated above, the income for the twelve months prior to the false
17 imprisonment is nineteen-million, nine-hundred and twenty-six-thousand,
18 one-hundred and five-dollars and four cents (\$19,926,105.04), with the
19 base income adjusted ten percent per annum and the balance accrued at
20 the rate of ten percent per annum from September 20, 1988 until the
21 second default on August 3, 2013, the balance owed for the false
22 imprisonment of Sunstate's President is four-Billion, eight-hundred and
23 fourteen-million, two-hundred and seventy-seven-dollars and thirty-five
24 cents (\$4,814,277,377.35). Damage given by punitive statutes for
25 violation of Racketeering (RICO, 18 U.S.C. §1962, et seq.); and
26 California Penal Code §496(c), are triple of the actual damages given by
27 punitive statutes, brings the punitive damages due as of the day of
28

1 default (August 3, 2013) to \$14,442,832,132.05, which is secured by real
2 and personal community property of the LIEN DEBTORS.

3 (7) The total tally of compensation and punitive damages for the
4 false imprisonment of Sunstate's Presidents as of the day of default on
5 August 3, 2013 is nineteen-billion, two-hundred and fifty-seven-
6 million, one-hundred and nine-thousand, five-hundred and nine-dollars
7 and forty-cents. (#19,257,109,509.40). This balance continues to accrue
8 at the rate of ten percent per annum from the day of the default on
9 August 3, 2013 and at the rate of \$7,185,666.42 per day until September
10 19, 2013 and from September 20, 2013 until September 19, 2014 at the rate
11 of \$8,130,285.28 per day and from September 20, 2014 until September 19,
12 2015 at the rate of \$9,191,465.22 per day, etc., or until such time as
13 the false imprisonment ceases to continue; and until paid in full. It
14 is secured by the real and personal community property of the LIEN
15 DEBTORS

16 DATED: 11-21-12

Steven Wayne Bonilla
STEVEN BONILLA

17 The foregoing is declared true and correct under penalty of perjury
18 under the laws of California and the United States of America this 01
19 day of NOVEMBER 201 at Tamal, Ca. 94974

20
21 DATED: 11-21-12

Steven Bonilla

22
23 STEVEN BONILLA AFFIANT, OWNER & MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
24 AUTHORIZED TO ACT FOR AND ON BEHALF OF INDEPENDENT CATERERS, INC.
25

26
27 "AFFIDAVIT OF NOTICE OF DEFAULT"

EXHIBIT C

1	CLARENCE DON CLAY	29. WILLIAM H. FOLLETT	57. DALE J. BLOA
2	JEFFREY W. HORNER	30. DARREN M'ELFRESH	58. THOMAS L. BENDER
3	BENJAMIN TRAVIS	31. SUZANNE N. KINGSBURY	59. KELLY V. SIMMONS
4	THOMAS REARDON	32. STEVEN C. BAILEY	60. FAYE D'OPAL
5	LARRY J. GOODMAN	33. JANE YORK PUNNEO	61. PAUL M. HAAKENSEN
6	SANDRA L. MARGULIES	34. JAMES T. LA PORTE	62. MICHAEL FAGALDE
7	THOMAS D. KOLPACOFF	35. DENNIS PETERSON	63. DANA F. WALTON
8	ANN GRETH	36. T. PETTIGREW	64. CYNDEE E. MAYFIELD
9	RENEE C. DAY	37. ARLAN L. HARRELL	65. JOHN BEHNKE
10	J.S. HERMANSON	38. W. KENT HAMLIN	66. YNETTE RENO
11	JAMES F. REILLEY	39. ALVIN M. HARREL	67. MARK V. BACCIARINI
12	MICHAEL R. DEEMS	40. DONALD COLE BYRD	68. FRANCIS W. BARCLAY
13	KIMBERLY J. MERRIFIELD	41. CHRISTOPHER G. WILSON	69. STANLEY ELLER
14	STEPHEN E. BENSON	42. JOYCE D. HINRICHS	70. MARK MAGIT
15	CLARE KEITHLEY	43. LEONARD CASSE	71. LYDIA M. VILLARREAL
16	ROBERT A. GLUSMAN	44. CHRISTOPHER J. PLOORD	72. TIMOTHY ROBERTS
17	TIMOTHY S. HEALY	45. BRIAN J. LAMB	73. STANLEY DALUSON ARNOLD
18	DAVID M. SANDERS	46. DEAN T. STOUT	74. RUTH BERMUNDEZ MONTENEGRO
19	GRANT V. BARETT	47. KARRIE HARRIS	75. MARK S. BOESSENECKER
20	JEFFREY A THOMPSON	48. JOHN S. SOMERS	76. FRANCISCA P. TISHER
21	ANITA L. SANTOS	49. MICHAEL E. DELLOSTRITTO	77. BRIAN HILL
22	DAVID E. GOLDSTEIN	50. STEVEN M. KATZ	78. ELIA ORTZ
23	DIANA B. BECTON-SMITH	51. THOMAS DE SANTOS	79. CANDACE HEIDELBERGER
24	CHARLES B. BURCH	52. STEVEN D. BARNES	80. ROBERTS, TICE-RASKIN
25	CLARA MAIER	53. ANDREW BLUM	81. ERICK L. LARSH
26	PATRICIA M. SCANLON	54. WILLIAM C. RYAN	82. CHERI PHAM
27	BARRY BASKIN	55. HENRY J. HALL	83. JEFFREY S. PENNEY
28	ROBERT COCHRAN	56. JOSEPH A. SOLDANI	84. IRA KAUFMAN

1	85. CHAD FIRETAG	113. ELIZABETH LEE	141. BENJAMIN WIRTSCHAFTER
2	86. CHARLES E. STAFFORD, JR.	114. BRIAN E. HILL	142. KATHLEEN O'CONNER
3	87. ELAINE KIEFER	115. KEVIN E. MCKENNEY	143. RAMUNDO MONTES DE OCA
4	88. JOHN MOLLOY	116. LINDA R. CLARK	144. RAYMOND J. DAVILLA JR.
5	89. MICHAEL G. BOWMAN	117. ERIC S. GEFFON	145. SUZANNE N. KINGSBURY
6	90. DAVID DE ALBA	118. JOSHUA WEINSTEIN	146. BETH ANN R. MCGOWEN
7	91. MICHAEL W. SWEET	119. TIMOTHY R. VOLKMAN	147. BRIAN ROSS ARONSON
8	92. GREGORY S. TAVILL	120. PAUL P. AURDICK	148. DONALD SEGERSTROM JR.
9	93. STEVEN R. SANDERS	121. LARA L. BEATTY	149. DOLLY M. GEE
10	94. GLENN YABUND	122. YVETTE DURANT	150. JEAN ROSENBLUTH
11	95. ROBERT O'FARRELL	123. CHARLES H. ERVINE	151. VIRGINIA A. PHILLIPS
12	96. KEITH DAVIS	124. LURA J. MASUNAGA	152. PERCY ANDERSON
13	97. MICHAEL R. SMYTH	125. WILLIAM J. DAVIS	153. ERIC L. LARSH
14	98. PETER DEDDEN	126. ALESIA F. JONES	154. M. PLUMMER
15	99. ROBERT F. O'NEILL	127. CARLOS R. GUTIERREZ	155. ALLISON H. GODDARD
16	100. LAURA H. PARSKY	128. SHELLY J. AVERILL	156. YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS
17	101. JOSEPH P. BRANNIGAN	129. ELLOIT E. DAUM	157. CLAUDIA WILKEN
18	102. AMALIA MEZA	130. THOMAS D. ZEFF	158. JEFFREY S. WHITE
19	103. ESTABAN HERANDEZ	131. SHAWN BESSEY	159. BETH LABSON FREEMAN
20	104. CHARLES G. ROGERS	132. JONATHAN SKILLMAN	160. HOWARD R. LLOYD
21	105. GARRET L. WONG	133. ELIZABETH JOHNSON	161. VINCE G. CHHABRIA
22	106. TERI L. JACKSON	134. NATHAN LEEDY	162. RICHARD SEEBERG
23	107. BRENDAN P. CONROY	135. STEPHAN W. BARRIER	163. JOSEPH C. SPERO
24	108. SETH R. HOYT	136. RYAN J. WRIGHT	164. ALLISON CLAIRE
25	109. ELIZABETH HUMPHREYS	137. KENT M. KELLEGREW	165. ANTHONY W. ISHII
26	110. WILLIAM DEAN JOHNSON	138. DAVID ROSENBERG	166. BARBARA A. M'CAULIFFE
27	111. JACQUELYN H. DUFFY	139. DEBRA GIVENS	167. JEREMY D. PETERSON
28	112. DONALD AYCOB	140. JULIA C. SCROGIN	168. SHIELA K. OBERTO

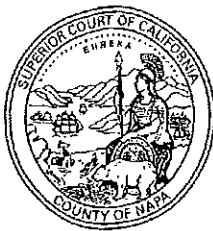
1	169. LAWRENCE J. O'NEILL	197. GONZALO P. CURIEL	225. DONALD R. FRANSON JR.
2	170. STANLEY A. BOONE	198. DANA M. SABRAW	226. PATRICIA BAMATTRE MANOURIAN
3	171. ERIC P. GROSJEAN	199. CATHY ANN BENCIUENGO	227. ADRIENNE M. GROVER
4	172. GARY S. AUSTIN	200. JOHN A. HOUSTON	228. ALLISON M. DANNER
5	173. DAVID O. CARTER	201. JILL L. BARTICK	229. FRANKLIN DANIEL ELIA
6	174. JENNIFER L. THURSTON	202. CYNTHIA BASHANT	230. EDWARD LEAVY
7	175. KIMBERLY J. MUELLER	203. BARBARA L. MAJOR	231. BARRY G. SILVERMAN
8	176. CAROLYN K. DELANY	204. JANIS E. SAMMARTINO	232. M. SMITH
9	177. CRAIG M. KELLISON	205. ANTHONY J. BATTEGLIA	233. SANDRA S. IKUTA
10	178. DENNIS M. COTA	206. JAN MADLER	234. TERRY MCNALLEY
11	179. WILLIAM B. SHUBB	207. RUBEN B. BROOKS	235. ANABEL BALL
12	180. TROY L. NUNLEY	208. MARK B. SIMMON	236. S. FRAZER
13	181. MORRISON C. ENGLAND JR.	209. HENRY E. NEEDAM JR.	237. ELENA PENA
14	182. JOHN A. MENDEZ	210. TERENCE L. BRUNIER	238. NORA BECERRA
15	183. GREGORY G. HOLLOWAY	211. GORDON B. BURNS	239. KRISTI HERETH
16	184. KENDAL J. NEWMAN	212. BARBARA J. R. JONES	240. SHAY RYANS
17	185. MICHAEL L. LON	213. MIHARA GREENWOOD	241. RENE C. DAVIDSON
18	186. MICHAEL D. DEMBIN	214. ARUTHER GILBERT	242. BOB KLOTZ
19	187. LARRY ALAN BURNS	215. STEVEN Z. PERREN	243. A. JONES-WILLIAMSON
20	188. KAREN S. CRAWFORD	216. VANCE W. RAYE	244. M. SHERMAN
21	189. ANDREW G. SCHOPLER	217. RONALD B. ROBBIE	245. TYEKEY
22	190. LINDA LOPEZ	218. MARTIN J. TANGEMAN	246. C. TILTON
23	191. MICHAEL S. BERG	219. MANUELA A. RAMIREZ	247. KIMBERLY FLENER
24	192. BARRY T. MOSKOWITZ	220. JUDITH MCCONNELL	248. A. SPRINGER
25	193. MICHAEL M. ANELLO	221. JENNIFER R. DETTEN	249. NORA BACERRA
26	194. WILLIAM V. GALLO	222. ROSENDO PEÑA JR.	250. RICHARD L. HOLST
27	195. WILLIAM R. HAYES	223. BRUCE M. SMITH	251. C. LOZANO-DIGGINS
28	196. JILL L. BURKHARDT	224. BRAD R. HILL	252. S. GIUSTO

1	253. STEPHANIE GOMEZ	281. TANI BANTIL-SAKAUE	309. LAURA LUKER
2	254. STEPHAN NASH	282. MING CHIN	310. KIM GALLENGER
3	255. C. KROMSCHRODER	283. CAROL CORRIGAN	311. C. VOSE
4	256. K. BIEKER	284. JOSHUA GROBAN	312. S. KADOHATA
5	257. K. BALLARD	285. LEDNDRA KRUGER	313. GABRIELA ALONZO
6	258. JUDY REYNOLDS	286. GOODWIN H. LU	314. SHERI R. CARTER
7	259. SANDRA LINDERMAN	287. JOYCE L. KENNARD	315. NANCY ALVAREZ
8	260. ESPERANZA ESPARZA	288. MARVIN R. BAXTER	316. C. L. COLEMAN
9	261. VERONICA RISOBE	289. MARY JAMESON	317. R. P. RIVERA
10	262. JULIA A. INCOPERO	290. FRANK A. MCGUIRE	318. G. MARLON
11	263. M. THOMPSON	291. MARY J. GREENWOOD	319. B. PEREZ
12	264. JENNIFER JIMENEZ	292. PAMALA M. PASTEN	320. J. CASTELLANIS
13	265. W. WARDEN	293. PAMALA M. FOSTER	321. KIMBERLY SWADER-MIRELL
14	266. JACKIE DAVENPORT	294. LENDSAY BROOKIN	322. M. ANKELE
15	267. TANIA URIN-CAPOBIANCO	295. TERRY MCNALLEY	323. TAMARAH HARBER-PICKENS
16	268. SHERAN MORTON	296. ANABEL BALL	324. CARA L. RUIZ
17	269. C. ACHEE	297. S. FRAZER	325. H. ROBERTS
18	270. K. RUIZ	298. D. TRIMBLE	326. M. MURPHY
19	271. J. LAY	299. ANITA K. WRIGHT	327. JAMES M. KIM
20	272. J. XEDNG	300. K. VAN ALLEN	328. KELLY ESTEP
21	273. H. BLYTHE	301. D. GALLARDO	329. COREY HASKINS
22	274. KIM M. BARTLESON	302. TAMARAH HARBER-PICKENS	330. WILLIAM WILLIS
23	275. C. FACCI	303. S. GOMEZ	331. CHARLOTTE LIRA-MARTINEZ
24	276. L. JAUREGUI	304. A. NICHOLS	332. D. TUCKER
25	277. ABIGAIL MENDOZA	305. AMANDA FOSTE	333. DEANA EDDINGS
26	278. LYDIA M. ANTUNEZ	306. JEFFREY E. LEWIS	334. S. SANDOVAL
27	279. MARIA RHINEHART	307. YOLANA ROSAS	335. LINDA RAMERO SOLES
28	280. M. GARCIA	308. KRISTA LEVIER	336. KELLE R. ALLEN

1	337. C. JUAREZ	365. D. HANDA	393. MEG McCULLOUGH
2	338. SHERI PIMENTEL	366. T. PHELPS	394. E. LARA
3	339. A. KENNEY	367. P. LAUNGRASEUTH	395. C. BALMAGEDA
4	340. SANDRA HERNANDEZ	368. M. ECKERT	396. F. VEH BE
5	341. ALEJANDRA MORENO	369. JORGE HUERTA	397. G. MARLON
6	342. C. TYLER	370. CARMON GUARDIOLA	398. T. SUITS
7	343. Y. O'DONNELL	371. L. HODGENDYK	399. R. HOUCK
8	344. HERMINIA SEGURA	372. L. HAMLETT	400. T. HINOJOSA
9	345. GIERI ORTA	373. ANA SANCHEZ	401. E. BROWN
10	346. RICHARD D. FELDSTEIN	374. M. ECKERT	402. JANET MONTGOMERY
11	347. G. HARRIS	375. R. ZALUDNEY	403. R. ZEPEDA
12	348. S. VASQUEZ	376. N. SMITH	404. WESTLEY G. RAMIREZ
13	349. JASON B. GALKIN	377. P. BANKS	405. FELICIA LEWIS
14	350. JULIE OLIVER	378. E. MEDINA	406. JOSEPH MONTANEZ
15	351. G. HAINES	379. M. RUBALCABA	407. TENA SOUSA
16	352. M. RAHM	380. SYLVIA ARENIEGA	408. THERESA URBISTONDO
17	353. M. JOHNSON	381. MEG McCULLOUGH	409. L. AQUIRRE
18	354. DAVID YAMASAKI	382. DIANA DEVINE	410. JOYCE BANER
19	355. C. CELIAS	383. SYLVIA GUTIERREZ	411. A. SALIS
20	356. JORGE GOMEZ	384. ERIKA MONTES	412. L. MORAIS
21	357. TAMI REARNEY	385. MARIA CARBATAL	413. A. SOLIS
22	358. M. DIAZ	386. KEITH D. DAVIS	414. P. ALVERES
23	359. LARRY BROWN	387. MARIE FORESTER	415. S. VILLALTA
24	360. C. LABRADOR	388. JULIE FRANCIS	416. S. SISTO
25	361. JAKE CHATTERS	389. NICCI MARTINEZ	417. DARREL E. PARKER
26	362. J. LOPEZ	390. LAUREN TENORIO	418. DAVID H. YAMASAKI
27	363. J. BERNAL	391. RUSANN GAITAN	419. S. HURTADO
28	364. M. ANDERSON	392. SYLVIA ARCINIEGA	420. J. REDMANAOND

1	421. P. SOTO	449. KEVIN HARRIGAN
2	422. S.D. ALVAREZ	450. TELECIA WESTON
3	423. E. DE SANTIAGO	451. M. HETHCOAT
4	424. B. CHIENG	452. L. ELLIS
5	425. H. KENISTON	453. LOE CHRESTA
6	426. KAREN BROUGHTON	454. CARYN DOWNING
7	427. ALEX CALVO	455. HUGH SWIFT
8	428. S. SHIRLEY	456. ROBECA J. FLEMING
9	429. TUSHA BUCKBAI	457. JACQUILINE MOORE
10	430. C. R. CRAIG	458. STACI HOLLIDAY
11	431. ANN MENDEZ	459. JEANINE D. TUCKER
12	432. J. STORLIE	460. RUTH SONNBERGER
13	433. RENEE MCCANNA CRAVE	461. TAMM KEARNEY
14	434. K. MORGAN	462. J. CALLAHAN
15	435. W. CHALK	463. L. ANDERSON
16	436. BRIAN K. TAYLOR	464. KORINE HART
17	437. J. GALES	465. DIANA NEELEY
18	438. CYNTHIA A MCELRAITH	466. C. CUSTER
19	439. JULIE LYNN WILCOX	467. MICHAEL D. PLANET
20	440. CHRISTINA RODRIGUEZ	468. L. MELENDEZ
21	441. CINDY LUNA	469. D. MARTINEZ
22	442. KELLY K. STEIN	470. B. BARTINEZ
23	443. HUGH K. SWIFT	471. SHAWN C. LANDRY
24	444. L. SALAZAR	472. J. LONG
25	445. E. BARNETT	473. N. PLOWMAN
26	446. MONICA MORALES	474. R. MARTINEZ
27	447. KILLI SMITH	475. CATHERINE R. HOFFENWATER
28	448. SHARRAL JENKINS	

Exhibit 1



Napa Superior Court
County of Napa
825 Brown Street
Napa CA 94559
[707] 299-1130

Document Return Notice

- ☐ Non-payment of mandatory filing fee. Amount due \$
Date party notified by telephone:
- ☐ Documents are for another county.
- ☐ Documents returned at party's request. Date requested:
- ☐ Documents are not signed.
- ☐ Documents are incomplete.
- ☐ Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt forms must be attached to a Proof of Service form.
- ☐ 'Correction' of Writ: Please submit a new documents. The Clerk's Office cannot modify issued documents. GC§6200
- ☐ Notices of Non-Availability are not filed in this court.
- ☐ Dismissals must specify what is being dismissed and whether with or without prejudice. CCP§581
- ☐ Documents submitted for filing must contain the name, address, and state bar number of counsel, or the name and address of self-represented parties. CRC 2.111
- ☐ Date, time and location of hearing must be stated on face of document.
- ☒ Other: You have been deemed a vexatious litigant and are subject to a pre-filing order.

A person can not be precluded from raising the jurisdictional question, 11 to Fed 449, 453, 7/15/2020 67 FRD 20,25, I cannot be barred from doing so 49 US 495 LEARN THE LAW

Julie Oliver

Court Division Supervisor

st

**SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF ORANGE, CENTRAL JUSTICE CENTER
MINUTE ORDER**

Department: C1

COURT CONVENED AT:		ON:	July 16, 2020
ASSISTANT PRESIDING JUDGE:	ERICK L. LARSH	CLERK:	L. LABRADOR
BAILIFF:	NONE	REPORTER:	NONE

AND THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS WERE HAD:

Re: Steven Wayne Bonilla

No appearances.

This case, having been referred to the Assistant Presiding Judge and reviewed the documents, the Court now rules as follows:

Documents submitted by Vexatious Litigant, Steven Wayne Bonilla, appear to be a motion to vacate the prefilng issued against Mr. Bonilla and have his name removed from the Judicial Council's Vexatious Litigant List. Marin County having designated Mr. Bonilla vexatious pursuant to CCP § 391.7 and being the court that entered the prefilng order, the documents are hereby forwarded to that county pursuant to CCP § 391.8.

Court orders Clerk to give notice.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF ORANGE, CENTRAL JUSTICE CENTER

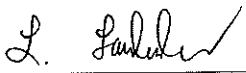
RE: STEVEN WAYNE BONILLA	
	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL OF COPY OF MINUTE ORDER, DATED 07/16/20

I, DAVID H. YAMASAKI, Executive Officer and Clerk of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Orange, State of California, hereby certify; that I am not a party to the within action or proceeding; that on 07/16/2020, I served the Copy of the Minute Order, dated 07/16/2020, on each of the parties herein named by depositing a true copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States Postal Service mail box at Santa Ana, California addressed as follows:

Steven Wayne Bonilla
J-48500, 3 EY-13
San Quentin, CA 94974

DAVID H. YAMASAKI,
Executive Officer and Clerk of the Superior Court
In and for the County of Orange

DATED: 07/16/20

By: 

L. Labrador, Deputy Clerk

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin CA 94974

3
4 Superior Court of California
5 County of Napa
6

7 Steven Wayne Bonilla,
8 Plaintiff,
9 Superior Court of
10 Napa County
11 Defendants

Case No.

a Case Cannot be Closed from filing a
Petition attacking the Court's jurisdiction
When the FBI Admits to NO SUBPOENA.
- Expedited Review Requested -

13 a party cannot be precluded from raising the jurisdictional
14 question, AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE [198 Cal. App. 2d 845], by any
15 form of laches, waiver, or estoppel. [46 F.2d 449; 67 F.R.D. 22]. A judgment
16 that is void, forms NO BAR to a recovery sought, even prior to a
17 reversal, in opposition to them; they constitute NO JURISDICTION, AND
18 ALL PERSONS CONCERNED IN EXECUTING SUCH JUDGMENTS OR
19 SENTENCES, ARE CONSIDERED IN LAW AS TRESPASSERS ON THE CASE.
20 [490 S.495]. Not filing a CHALLENGE attacking the jurisdiction is the
21 unlawful interference with one's guaranteed Constitutional Rights
22 Such an unlawful act is considered aiding and abetting in the
23 conspiracy to deprive the Plaintiff of his Constitutional Rights.
24

Verification

25 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true
26 and correct pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on July 9, 2020.

27 Respectfully Submitted
28 Steven Wayne Bonilla

RECEIVED

JUL 15 2020
Napa Superior Court

Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner
 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin CA 94974

Superior Court of California
 County of Napa

Steven Wayne Bonilla,
 Plaintiff,
 v
 Superior Court
 Defendant.

Case No.

A Vexatious Litigant Ruling Does Not
 Preclude a Jurisdictional Challenge
 Nor Does It Grant Any Immunity.
 - Expedited Review Requested

A vexatious litigant rule, (C.C.P. 391), does not preclude a party from raising the jurisdictional question, AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE, [148 Cal. App. 2d 845], by any form of laches, waiver or estoppel, [116 F.2d 449, 453; 67 F.R.D. 22, 25]. A judgment that is void, forms NO BAR to a recovery sought, even prior to a reversal, in opposition to them, they constitute NO JURISDICTION, AND ALL PERSONS CONCERNED IN EXECUTING SUCH JUDGMENTS, OR SENTENCES, ARE CONSIDERED IN LAW AS TRESPASSERS ON THE CASE [49 US 495].

Refusing to file a CHALLENGE attacking the jurisdiction is the unlawful interference with one's guaranteed Constitutional Rights. Such an unlawful act is considered aiding and abetting in the conspiracy to deprive the Plaintiff of his guaranteed Constitutional Rights.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on July 9, 2020.

Respectfully Submitted

Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla

2 J-48500, 3-E4-13

3 San Quentin, CA 94974

4 Plaintiff

5
6
7
8 Superior Court of California
9 County of Inyo

10
11 In re: to the matter of
12 all cases involving
13 Steven Wayne Bonilla

Case No.

All Prior Court Orders and
Judgments are void on their face
- Expedited Review Requested -

16 Introduction

17 A judge may not rule on the judgment of a court in a
18 cause under review, without FIRST DETERMINING that
19 he NOT ONLY has his own jurisdiction of subject
20 matter and of person but also that of the court
21 under review. [523 US 83; 549 US 422; 824 F.3d 1161].

22 Claim I

23 In this situation the judgment under review is
24 that of the judgment of the Alameda County Superior
25 Court in Case No. H-12210-A. Which is void because the
26 prosecution fraudulently claimed in both the federal
27 and state courts, that my telephone records for (408)
28 446-3850, had been obtained by the FBI pursuant to a federal

grand jury subpoena. That the prosecution knew was NEVER SERVED because it NEVER EXISTED, and it was never entered on the court docket as an exhibit.

Claim II

Thus, pursuant to Rule 403 of the Evidence Code, NONE of the proffered evidence is admissible, which makes it IMPOSSIBLE for any court or judge to have acquired jurisdiction of subject matter and of person. Wherefore, any judgment or order rendered by a court/judge lacking subject matter is void on its face. [35 Cal. 4th 180]. The reviewing court's jurisdiction is simply LIMITED to reversing the trial court's void acts. [35 Cal. 4th 180].

Relief Sought

(1). For the court to order the Alameda County Superior Court judgment void for lack of jurisdiction in Case No. H-12210-A.

(2). For the court to order the Plaintiff's immediate release from his unlawful and false imprisonment.

(3). For the court to order an investigation into the fraud that was committed upon the court

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746.

Dated: July 9, 2020

Respectfully Submitted
Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla
 2 J-48500, 3-EY-13
 3 San Quentin CA 94974
 4 Petitioner

5
 6
 7
 8 Superior Court of California
 9 County of Napa
 10

11 Steven Wayne Bonilla,

Case No.

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 The Alameda County
 15 District Attorney's Office
 16 Civil Conspiracy and its
 17 members, John Doe 1-40,000,

18 Defendants.

The Vexatious Litigant Order
 is without merit. The Court
 has a duty to enforce the
 Contract for damages

-Expedited Review Requested-

19
 20
 21 Introduction

22 The court held in *Carter v Carter*, [48 Cal. App. 2d 845], that
 23 a void order or judgment is subject to a collateral attack
 24 AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE. Thus, the order declaring
 25 the Plaintiff a vexatious litigant can be collaterally
 26 attacked AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE.

27 Claim I

28 The Plaintiff cannot be declared a vexatious litigant just

1 because he chose to exercise his right to negotiate a
 2 direct settlement for damages with the defendants by
 3 offering them an issue resolution package. To which their
 4 signature on the receipt of the issue resolution package,
 5 as shown in Exhibit A, was not a mere acknowledgment
 6 of the receipt of the package but constituted an accep-
 7 tance, as a matter of law, of the issue resolution package
 8 if they failed to respond within 30 days of record. [42
 9 Cal.443], which made the issue resolution package become
 10 a contractual settlement agreement between the parties.

11 Wherefore, the court has a duty, within the meaning of
 12 the Constitutional requirements of the equal protection
 13 of the laws, to enforce the contract by rendering a
 14 judgment in favor of the Plaintiff against all of the
 15 participants involved in the conspiracy for the
 16 amount to be calculated for the injuries that were acquiesced
 17 to in the issue resolution package. (See Exhibit B).

18 Claim II

19 The court held in *Circuit City v. Aja*, [294 F.3d 1104], that
 20 where circumstances or previous course of dealing between
 21 the parties places the offeree under a duty to act or be
 22 bound, his silence or inactivity will constitute his assent.
 23 The members of the conspiracy have assented to the terms
 24 of the resolution package by their signature on the
 25 receipt, as shown in Exhibit A.

26 The court further held in *Sorg v. Weiz*, [14 Cal.App.2d 78],
 27 that silence, when offer is made or failure to reject it,
 28 as acceptance which will constitute a bilateral contract.

Note 77ALR 1141. See also Cal. Jur. 2d, Contracts, § 23; Am. Jur. 2d, Contracts, § 47.

Claim III

The previous course of dealing involved the conspiracy charging the Plaintiff with the crime of premeditated murder, based on the proffered evidence of a federal grand jury subpoena for the Plaintiff's phone records for (408-496-3850, which the FBI, admitted, under a federal court order, (C-02-0636 MHP) NEVER EXISTED NOR WAS IT EVER SERVED, Thus, proving absolutely, that the conspiracy committed fraud upon the Court to frame the Plaintiff for a crime that he did not commit and is innocent of all charges. Which in turn has rendered all those aiding and involved in the conspiracy civilly liable for the injuries resulting from the conspiracy to fraudulently convict the Plaintiff.

Claim IV

Because every one who enters into the common design of the conspiracy is in law a party to over act previously, or subsequently done by any of the others in pursuance of it, the issue resolution package offered to the conspiracy, included the term, that notice to the principal was notice to the agents, and notice to the agent was notice to the principals. Wherefore, it was the obligation of those served with the issue resolution package / the Contractual Settlement Agreement, to inform the other members of the conspiracy to the agreed upon resolution for damages stated in Exhibit B. Wherefore, they were given the opportunity to participate in the agreement.

Claim V

In tort, the major significance of the conspiracy lies in the fact that it rendered each participant in the wrongful act responsible as a joint tortfeasor for the damages ensuing from the wrong, irrespective of whether they were direct actors and regardless of the degree of their activity. [53 Cal. 2d 643]. Thus, each Defendant is liable for the damages agreed to in Exhibit B.

Relief Sought

(1). The Plaintiff cannot be a vexatious litigant when the parties have agreed to a resolution for the damages caused by the conspiracy to fraudulently convict him.

(2). To reverse the vexatious litigant order for being void.

(3). For the court to render a judgment against the conspiracy and its members in favor of the Plaintiff for the amount of damages agreed to in Exhibit B, to be calculated.

(4). John Doe conspiracy members to be named forthwith in future proceedings for their part in aiding in the conspiracy.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, including the exhibits, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746

Dated: July 9, 2020

Respectfully Submitted
Steve Wayne Bosella

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

2 J-48500, 3-EX-13, San Quentin CA 94974

7 In re: to the matter of
8 Steven Wayne Bonilla

Case no. Addendum

- Expedited Review Requested -

10 The Plaintiff cannot be a vexatious litigant when the defendants
11 have agreed to a resolution for the damages caused by the
12 conspiracy to fraudulently convict me. Which is proven with
13 their signature, as shown in Exhibit A, on the receipt of the
14 issue resolution package. It was not merely an acknowledgment of
15 the receipt of the package but constituted an acceptance of the terms
16 of the resolution package when they did not respond within 30 days
17 of receipt, [42 Cal. 443], making it a contractual settlement agreement.

18 The Court has a duty to enforce the contract with a judgment in
19 favor of the Plaintiff against the conspiracy members in the
20 amount to be calculated from Exhibit B. The contract also contains
21 an admission that my conviction was obtained by fraud. Which
22 calls for the conviction to be reversed, as part of enforcing the contract
23 or the court, judge, clerks become participants in aiding in the conspiracy,

Verification

25 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and
26 correct, including the exhibits, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746.

27 Dated: July 9, 2020

Respectfully Submitted
Steven Wayne Bonilla

EXHIBIT A

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION		COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY	
<p>■ Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.</p> <p>■ Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.</p> <p>■ Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.</p>		<p>A. Signature <u>[Signature]</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Agent <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee</p>	
<p>1. Article Addressed to: <u>State of California</u> <u>Attorney General Kamala Harris,</u> <u>Dan Hoekjeer, Bruce Ortega,</u> <u>Ric R. Onishi, Kathleen Bergers,</u> <u>Office of Attorney General,</u> <u>455 Golden Gate Ave, Ste. 1100,</u> <u>San Francisco, CA 94102-7004</u></p>		<p>B. Received by (Printed Name) <u>Deanna [Signature]</u> C. Date of Delivery <u>12/15/12</u></p>	
<p>2. Article Number: <u>7011 1570 0000 4010 1350</u></p> <p>(Transfer from service label)</p>		<p>D. Is delivery address different from item 1? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, enter delivery address below: <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>PS Form 3811, February 2004</p>		<p>3. Service Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail <input type="checkbox"/> C.O.D.</p>	
<p>Domestic Return Receipt</p>		<p>4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	

SENDER:		COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY	
<p>■ Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.</p> <p>■ Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b.</p> <p>■ Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you.</p> <p>■ Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit.</p> <p>■ Write "Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number.</p> <p>■ The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered.</p>		<p>I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee's Address</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted Delivery</p> <p>Consult postmaster for fee.</p>	
<p>3. Article Addressed to: <u>State of California</u> <u>Attorney General Kamala Harris,</u> <u>Dan Hoekjeer, Bruce Ortega, Ric</u> <u>R. Onishi, Kathleen Bergers,</u> <u>Office of Attorney General, et al.</u> <u>455 Golden Gate Ave, Ste. 1100,</u> <u>San Francisco, CA 94102-7004</u></p>		<p>4a. Article Number <u>7011 1570 0000 4010 1343</u></p>	
<p>5. Received By: (Print Name) <u>Deanna Johnson</u></p>		<p>4b. Service Type <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Insured <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> COD</p>	
<p>6. Signature: (Addressee or Agent) <u>[Signature]</u></p>		<p>7. Date of Delivery <u>11/22/13</u></p>	
<p>PS Form 3811, December 1994</p>		<p>8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)</p>	

SENDER:		COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY	
<p>■ Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.</p> <p>■ Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b.</p> <p>■ Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you.</p> <p>■ Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit.</p> <p>■ Write "Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number.</p> <p>■ The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered.</p>		<p>I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee's Address</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted Delivery</p> <p>Consult postmaster for fee.</p>	
<p>3. Article Addressed to: <u>State of California</u> <u>Attorney General, et al.</u> <u>455 Golden Gate Avenue</u> <u>Suite 1100</u> <u>San Francisco, CA</u> <u>94102-7004</u></p>		<p>4a. Article Number <u>7011 1570 0000 4017 6976</u></p>	
<p>5. Received By: (Print Name) <u>Deanna Johnson</u></p>		<p>4b. Service Type <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Insured <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> COD</p>	
<p>6. Signature: (Addressee or Agent) <u>[Signature]</u></p>		<p>7. Date of Delivery <u>7/1/13</u></p>	
<p>PS Form 3811, December 1994</p>		<p>8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)</p>	

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION		COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired. Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you. Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits. 		A. Signature X <i>Nick Nelson</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Agent <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee B. Received by (Printed Name) <i>Nick Nelson</i> C. Date of Delivery <i>12/26/12</i> D. Is delivery address different from item 1? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If YES, enter delivery address below:	
1. Article Addressed to: JAMES BRYAN FUQUA 1625 THE ALAMEDA, Ste. 200 SAN JOSE, CA 95126		3. Service Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail <input type="checkbox"/> C.O.D. 4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
2. Article Number (Transfer from service label) 7011 1570 0000 4010 1305		PS Form 3811, February 2004 Domestic Return Receipt 102595-02-M-1540	

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION		COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired. Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you. Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits. 		A. Signature X <i>Teresa Wright</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Agent <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee B. Received by (Printed Name) C. Date of Delivery <i>1/11/13</i> D. Is delivery address different from item 1? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If YES, enter delivery address below:	
1. Article Addressed to: Alameda County District Attorney, et. al., 1225 Fallon Street #900 Oakland, CA 94612 7011 1570 0000 4017 6990		3. Service Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail <input type="checkbox"/> C.O.D. 4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
2. Article Number (Transfer from service label) 7011 1570 0000 4017 6990		PS Form 3811, February 2004 Domestic Return Receipt 102595-02-M-1540	

SENDER:		COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services. Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b. Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you. Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit. Write "Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number. The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered. 		I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee): 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee's Address 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted Delivery Consult postmaster for fee.	
3. Article Addressed to: Attorney General of the U.S., U.S. Attorney's Office, FBI, et. al., P.O. Box 36055 San Francisco, CA 94102		4a. Article Number 7011 1570 0000 4017 6952	
4b. Service Type <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Insured <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> COD		7. Date of Delivery 1-17-13	
5. Received By (Print Name) MAE ROSS		8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)	
6. Signature: (Addressee or Agent) X <i>Mae Ross</i>			

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

SENDER:

- Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.
- Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b.
- Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you.
- Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit.
- Write "Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number.
- The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered.

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):

- ☐ Addressee's Address
- ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to: *JAMES LOPEZ, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, WASHOE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ET AL, P.O. BOX 11130, RENO, NV 89520-0130*

1.4a Article Number

7011 1570 0000 4017 7034

4b. Service Type

- ☐ Registered ☒ Certified
☐ Express Mail ☐ Insured
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise ☐ COD

7. Date of Delivery

5. Received By: (Print Name)

APRIL DULONG
 6. Signature: (Addressee or Agent)
 X APRIL DULONG

8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)

PS Form 3811, December 1994

102595-97-B-0179

Domestic Return Receipt

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

SENDER:

- Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.
- Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b.
- Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you.
- Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit.
- Write "Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number.
- The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered.

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):

- ☐ Addressee's Address
- ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to: *California Department of Corrections + Rehabilitation, Dr. Jeffrey Beard-Secretary et al, 1515 South Street #502-S, Sacramento, CA 95811*

1.4a Article Number

7011 1570 0000 4017 7041

4b. Service Type

- ☐ Registered ☒ Certified
☐ Express Mail ☐ Insured
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise ☐ COD

7. Date of Delivery

5. Received By: (Print Name)

6. Signature: (Addressee or Agent)

X

8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)

JUL 03 2013
 CALIFORNIA DEPT OF
 CORRECTIONS & REHABILITATION

PS Form 3811, December 1994

102595-97-B-0179

Domestic Return Receipt

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete Items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to: *California Correctional Peace Officers Association et al, 755 Riverpoint Drive, West Sacramento, CA 95605-1634*

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X *[Signature]*

- ☐ Agent
☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name)

C. Lee

C. Date of Delivery

12-20-13

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
 If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

- ☒ Certified Mail ☐ Express Mail
☐ Registered ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Insured Mail ☐ C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee)

☐ Yes

2. Article Number
 (Transfer from service label)

7011 1570 0000 4010 1510

PS Form 3811, February 2004

Domestic Return Receipt

102595-02-M-1540

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION		COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY	
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.</p>		<p>A. Signature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agent <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee</p> <p>X <i>S. Land</i></p>	
<p>1. Article Addressed to:</p> <p><i>AT & T</i> <i>208 S. AKARD ST.</i> <i>DALLAS, TX 75202</i></p>		<p>B. Received by (Printed Name) <i>S. LAND</i></p> <p>C. Date of Delivery <i>11-15-11</i></p>	
		<p>D. Is delivery address different from item 1? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If YES, enter delivery address below:</p>	
		<p>3. Service Type</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail <input type="checkbox"/> C.O.D.</p>	
		<p>4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>2. Article Number</p> <p>(Transfer from service label)</p>		<p><i>7005 0390 0005 6698 9201</i></p>	

PS Form 3811, February 2004 Domestic Return Receipt 102695-02-M-1540

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

First-Class Mail
 Postage & Fees Paid
 USPS
 Permit No. G-10

• Sender: Please print your name, address, and ZIP+4 in this box

STEVE HOMICK
J-48900

SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON
SAN QUENTIN, CA 94964

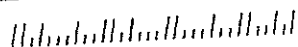


EXHIBIT B

ACCOUNTING OF AMOUNT OF COMPENSATORY & PUNITIVE DAMAGES DUE:

The following compensatory damages were caused by the LIEN DEBTORS' violations of 18 U.S.C. §241, 813, 872, 1001, 1915, RICO §1961 et seq., 641; California Penal Code §125, 134, 153, 182(4)&(5), 186, 211, 418, 496, 518, 519, 532, 2112; & numerous sections of the Uniform Commercial Code §3-106, 3-108, 30110, 3-112 & Part 6. §9-601, et seq & et al §§.

(1) According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Report obtained via the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Sunstate Tropical Wholesale Nursery's financial accounts receivable, which was only comprised of money owed to Sunstate in promissory notes, balance on December 31, 1985, was FIFTEEN-MILLION, SEVEN-HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE-THOUSAND, EIGHT-HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND SIXTY-SEVEN CENTS ON promissory notes, they were all bearing accrued interest at the rate of TEN PERCENT PER ANNUM. Due to non-performance and failure to make the annual payments as required by the contractual promissory notes an additional TEN PERCENT PENALTY PER ANNUM HAS BEEN ADDED FOR DEFAULTING on making the annual payments that were required to be done in accordance with the terms of the contractual agreements made in the promissory notes. Therefore, the balance due is calculated by the balance beginning with \$15,739,877.67 on December 31, 1985, COMPOUNDED AT TWENTY PERCENT PER ANNUM UNTIL DEFAULT ON JANUARY 18, 2013, amounts to more than TWO-BILLION, ONE-HUNDRED & EIGHTY-TWO MILLION, TWO-HUNDRED & NINETY-THOUSAND DOLLARS. (\$2, 182,290,943.46).

(2) The Baritz Nightclub's revenue in January 1988, before Susan

1 Hanah Harris illegally and by fraud/oppression, seized management of the
2 business on her own and implementing her own changes in managing the
3 Baritz, expense was 4%, maintenance expense 3½%, sales tax 5½%, rent 6%,
4 labor and general administration ran 29%, leaving a cash profit for
5 Independent Caterers' 45% interest in the Baritz Nightclub to be
6 \$38,319.00 per month or \$459,828.00 per year. This makes the loss of
7 income with the ten percent per annum adjustment, from January 1, 1988,
8 until default on January 17, 2013, to amount to \$47,818,838.65. The
9 value of a nightclub business is worth three times its cash profit for
10 the year which made Independent Caterers' forty-five percent valued at
11 \$1,319,487.00 in January of 1988. Which makes the current value,
12 adjusted at ten percent per annum, to be \$14,026,176.69 as of the
13 default on January 17, 2013. This brings the total loss and damages for
14 Independent Caterers' forty-five percent interest in the Baritz
15 Nightclub to be \$61,908,015.34.

16 (3) The total compensatory damages and loss for the business known
17 as Independent Caterers dba Sunstate Tropical Wholesale Nursery and the
18 Baritz Nightclub's (forty-five percent interest) up until the default on
19 January 17, 2013, is \$2,244,199,878.25.

20 (4) Damages given in punitive statutes, for violation of
21 Racketeering (RICO, 18 U.S.C. §1962, et seq.); and California Penal Code
22 §496(c), are triple of the actual damages (compensatory damages), to
23 \$6,732,599,643.75; which is secured by the real and personal community
24 property of the LIEN DEBTORS.

25 (5) The total tally of compensatory and punitive damages as of the
26 day of default on January 17, 2013, is EIGHT-BILLION, NINE-HUNDRED AND
27 SEVENTY-SIX-MILLION, SEVEN-HUNDRED AND NINE-THOUSAND, FIVE-HUNDRED
28

1 AND THIRTEEN-DOLLARS (\$8,976,799,513.00). This balance continues to
2 accrue at the rate of ten percent per annum from the day of the default
3 on January 18, 2013, until paid in full. It is secured by real and
4 personal community property of the LIEN DEBTORS; additional damages to
5 be added upon discovery and proof.

6 (6) Under the applicable rules of law (California Penal Code Section
7 1202.4), to calculate the damages and liability for the members of the
8 civil conspiracy (Defendants), for the false imprisonment of Sunstate's
9 President it is based on the twelve months of income prior to the false
10 imprisonment of its President, which began on September 20, 1988. The
11 income for those twelve months is what is owed Sunstate Tropical
12 Wholesale Nursery, which is the income owed Independent Caterers, Inc.,
13 on its forty-five percent interest in the Baritz Nightclub, from
14 September 20, 1987 until September 19, 1988, which in turn is its
15 President's income for the same period. Based on the calculations
16 stated above, the income for the twelve months prior to the false
17 imprisonment is nineteen-million, nine-hundred and twenty-six-thousand,
18 one-hundred and five-dollars and four cents (\$19,926,105.04), with the
19 base income adjusted ten percent per annum and the balance accrued at
20 the rate of ten percent per annum from September 20, 1988 until the
21 second default on August 3, 2013, the balance owed for the false
22 imprisonment of Sunstate's President is four-Billion, eight-hundred and
23 fourteen-million, two-hundred and seventy-seven-dollars and thirty-five
24 cents (\$4,814,277,377.35). Damage given by punitive statutes for
25 violation of Racketeering (RICO, 18 U.S.C. §1962, et seq.); and
26 California Penal Code §496(c), are triple of the actual damages given by
27 punitive statutes, brings the punitive damages due as of the day of
28

1 default (August 3, 2013) to \$14,442,832,132.05, which is secured by real
2 and personal community property of the LIEN DEBTORS.

3 (7) The total tally of compensation and punitive damages for the
4 false imprisonment of Sunstate's Presidents as of the day of default on
5 August 3, 2013 is nineteen-billion, two-hundred and fifty-seven-
6 million, one-hundred and nine-thousand, five-hundred and nine-dollars
7 and forty-cents. (#19,257,109,509.40). This balance continues to accrue
8 at the rate of ten percent per annum from the day of the default on
9 August 3, 2013 and at the rate of \$7,185,666.42 per day until September
10 19, 2013 and from September 20, 2013 until September 19, 2014 at the rate
11 of \$8,130,285.28 per day and from September 20, 2014 until September 19,
12 2015 at the rate of \$9,191,465.22 per day, etc., or until such time as
13 the false imprisonment ceases to continue; and until paid in full. It
14 is secured by the real and personal community property of the LIEN
15 DEBTORS

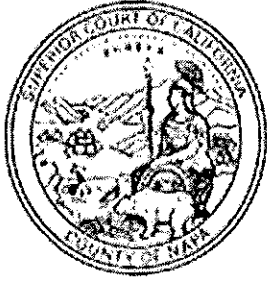
16 DATED: 11-21-12

17 The foregoing is declared true and correct under penalty of perjury
18 under the laws of California and the United States of America this 21
19 day of November, 2012 at Tamal, Ca. 94974

20 Steven Bonilla
21 DATED: 11-21-12

22
23 **STEVEN BONILLA** AFFIANT, OWNER & MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
24 AUTHORIZED TO ACT FOR AND ON BEHALF OF INDEPENDENT CATERERS, INC.
25

26 ---
27 "AFFIDAVIT OF NOTICE OF DEFAULT"
28



**Superior Court of California
County of Napa
825 Brown Street
Napa CA 94559
[707] 299-1130**

Document Return Notice

Your document is being returned for the following reason:

- ☐ Non-payment of mandatory filing fee. Amount due \$
Date party notified by telephone:
- ☐ Documents are for another county
- ☐ Documents returned at party's request. Date requested:
- ☐ Documents are not signed
- ☐ Documents are incomplete
- ☐ Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt forms must be attached to a Proof of Service form.
- ☐ 'Correction' of writ: Please submit a new document. The Clerk's Office cannot modify issued documents. GC§6200.
- ☐ Notices of Non-Availability are not filed in this court.
- ☐ Dismissals must specify what is being dismissed and whether with or without prejudice. CCP §581
- ☐ Documents submitted for filing must contain the name, address, and state bar number of counsel, or the name and address of self-represented parties. CRC 2.111
- ☐ Date, time and location of hearing must be stated on face of document.
- ☒ Other: You have been named as a Vexatious Litigant and are subject to a prefiling order.

Date: 6/19/2020

Returned by:

M. Meyers
Court Division Specialist

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner
 2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin, CA 94974
 3

4 Superior Court of California
 5 County of Napa
 6

7 Steven Wayne Bonilla, Case No.

8 Plaintiff,

CHALLENGING the Reviewing Court lack
 of subject matter jurisdiction for the Court

9 vs

10 Elia M. Ortiz, Francisco B. Fisher, Under Review - Alameda County H-12210-A

11 Mark A. Boessenecker, Brian Hill, - Expedited Review Requested for the

12 Respondents

OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE - CIVIL RIGHTS

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JUN 16 2020

NAPA SUPERIOR COURT

Introduction

14 A judge may not rule on a case without first determining that
 15 he has jurisdiction of subject matter and of person. He is under an obligation
 16 to satisfy himself, not only of his own jurisdiction, but also that of
 17 the court in a cause under review. (Alameda County, Case No. H-12210-A).

18 And if, as here, the federal grand jury subpoena, from which all of the
 19 evidence is the fruit, thereof, was not entered on the court docket as
 20 an exhibit, the record of the court under review was without
 21 jurisdiction; the proper course is to dismiss on that ground.

22 [523 US 83; 549 US 422]. And it became ministerial duty to do so when
 23 the FBI admitted, under a federal court order, C-02-0636 MHE, that the
 24 subpoena NEVER EXISTED NOR WAS IT EVER SERVED* which makes any
 25 judgment or order issued without jurisdiction void on its face [35 C4th 180]

26 CHALLENGING the trial court's lack of subject matter jurisdiction
 27 is an independent, separate action from a habeas corpus appeal.
 28

*[99 cal. app. 2d 523 n8]

1 the CHALLENGE is not a habeas corpus petition appealing the verdict.
 2 It is simply making a claim that the trial court lacked any authority
 3 to hear or to render any decision on the merits. When the prosecutor
 4 fraudulently claimed that the subpoena had been served, knowingly
 5 making a false claim to the court, is committing fraud upon the court.

6 Claim I

7 Extrinsic fraud, mistake, or a judgment void on its face of the
 8 record are the ONLY CASES where an independent, collateral attack may
 9 be made ANYWHERE, AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE in an independent,
 10 separate action. [85 C.A. 2d 476; 31 C. 342; 148 C.A. 2d 845; 246 C.2d 334; 14 C. 85;
 11 62 C.A. 753; 95 F. Supp. 962]. Once CHALLENGED it must be proven [1008, Ct 2502]

12 The court cannot proceed [67 F.R.D. 22, 25; 33 C. 505] until proven on the record.

13 A person cannot be precluded, nor barred, from raising the jurisdictional
 14 question for any reason, including Cal. C. Civ. P. 391, [116 F.2d 493, 453; 49 US 495, 67 FRD 22, 25].
 15 To bar or preclude me from raising the jurisdictional question is a deprivation
 16 of my Constitutional and Statutory Rights, making it a federal crime for
 17 a judge or court clerk to willfully deprive of my Rights under 18 USC § 242;
 18 And 18 USC § 241 makes it a federal crime for them to conspire with the
 19 Alameda County Superior Court under review to do the same.

20 There is no discretion to IGNORE lack of jurisdiction [474 F.2d 215, 219]. The
 21 Reviewing Court's jurisdiction is limited to reversing the trial court's
 22 void judgment pursuant to Case Law [35 Cal 4th 180]

23 Relief Sought

24 To declare Alameda County's judgment void in Case No. H-12210-A

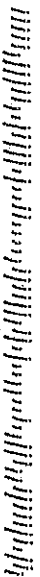
25 Verification: I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is
 26 true and correct, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on May 14, 2020

27 Respectfully Submitted
 28 Steven Wayne Bonilla

Bonilla J48500
S. O. CA 94974

Court - Napa
825 Brown Street
Napa CA 94559

545593001 0002



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02 1W 19 2020

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

333 WEST BROADWAY, SUITE 200
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94101

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02 1W 19 2020

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MANUAL PROC REQ *2772-05821-25-21
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1 Steven Wayne Bonilla/Petitioner
 2 J-48500,3-EP-13, San Quentin, CA 94974
 3
 4
 5
 6

7 Superior Court of California
 8 County of Napa
 9

10 Steven Wayne Bonilla,
 11 Plaintiff,

Case No.

12 vs

Attacking And Challenging the
 13 Vexatious Litigant Claim
 14

15 The Superior Court of
 16 Napa County
 Defendant

- Expedited Review Requested -

17 Introduction

18 The Court has falsely and erroneously claimed that the
 19 Plaintiff, Steven Wayne Bonilla, to be a vexatious litigant
 20 to ignore being attacked for lack of jurisdiction of
 21 subject matter and of person.
 22

Claim I

23 The Court held in Williamson v Berry, [49 US 495], that the
 24 jurisdiction of any court exercising authority over a subject may
 25 be inquired into in every other court, when the proceedings
 26 in the former are relied upon and brought before the later
 27 by a party claiming the benefit of such proceeding.

28 The principle that a record cannot be impeached by

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JUN 15 2020

NAPA SUPERIOR COURT

pleading is not applicable when there is a want of jurisdiction. The want of jurisdiction is a matter that may always be set up against a judgment when it is to be enforced or when any benefit is claimed under it.

The operation of every judgment depends upon the jurisdiction of the court to render it, and whenever the right to property/a person's life, is claimed to have been charged under a judgment or decree by a court, and it is set up as a defense in another court, such as a defense claiming the Plaintiff to be a vexatious litigant, the jurisdiction of the former court may be inquired into.

The rule is that where a limited tribunal takes upon itself to exercise a jurisdiction which does not belong to it, its decision AMOUNTS TO NOTHING, AND DOES NOT CREATE A NECESSITY FOR AN APPEAL.

Claim II

The federal grand jury subpoena for the Plaintiff's phone records, for (408) 446-3850, from which all of the evidence in the case is the fruit, thereof was never entered on the court docket as an exhibit. Thus, pursuant to Rule 403 of the Evidence Code, NONE of the proffered evidence of the subpoena is admissible, leaving there to be no subject matter.

Claim III

The FBI admitted, under a federal court order, (C-02-0636 MHP), that the federal grand jury SUBPOENA WAS NEVER SERVED NOR DID IT EVER EXIST. An admitted fact that shows that the prosecution committed fraud upon the court for the trial court to acquire jurisdiction of subject matter and of person. Whereby,

1 this fact showing a lack of jurisdiction being brought to
 2 the attention of the court/judge, it became the duty of
 3 the court to declare the Alameda County Superior Court
 4 judgment void in Case No. H-12210-A, as mandated by Law
 5 and the Court's holdings in [99 Cal. App. 2d 523 n8].

6 Claim IV

7 The Alameda County Superior Court, in collusion with the
 8 prosecution, in Case No. H-12210-A, took upon itself to exercise a
 9 jurisdiction which did not belong to it; when it issued an
 10 arrest warrant for the Plaintiff and proceeded to render a
 11 judgment against him. Wherefore, its decisions AMOUNT TO
 12 NOTHING AND DOES NOT CREATE A NECESSITY FOR AN APPEAL.

13 After taking on a jurisdiction which did not belong to them, the
 14 trial court judges refused/failed to answer/respond to the
 15 jurisdictional question presented to them repeatedly, in
 16 collusion with the conspiracy to murder the Plaintiff under the
 17 Color of Law and authority, WHO IS INNOCENT OF ALL CHARGES.

18 Conclusion

19 The defense/the Court, cannot claim the Plaintiff to be a
 20 vexatious litigant, when all previous cases lack jurisdiction of
 21 subject matter and of person, with there being NO SUBPOENA.

22 Relief Sought

23 To declare the Alameda County judgment void for lack of subject
 24 matter jurisdiction and for fraud committed on the court, (NO SUBPOENA).

25 Verification

26 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
 27 Dated: June 9, 2020 Respectfully submitted
 28 Steven Wayne Bonella

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin, CA 94974

3
4 Superior Court of California - County of Napa

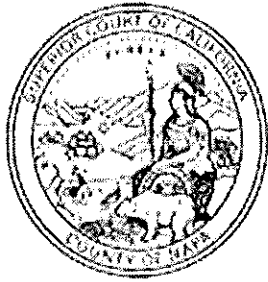
5
6 In re: to the matter of Case No

7 Steven Wayne Bonilla's Challenging the Court's Jurisdiction of all
8 Prior Court's Rulings Prior Rulings/Judgments By Judge Ortiz,
9 Without Jurisdiction Fisher, Boessenecker, Hall, including
10 the attached.

11
12
13 A court may not rule on a case without first determining that it has
14 jurisdiction of subject matter and of person. Without jurisdiction the court
15 cannot proceed at all in any cause, and any judgment or order is void on its face.
16 The court has a specific obligation to satisfy itself, not only its own jurisdiction,
17 but also that of the court in a cause under review, and if, as here, the record
18 discloses that the reviewing court was without jurisdiction because the
19 grand jury subpoena was never served, as admitted by the FBI under a federal
20 court order, C-02-0636 MHP, the proper course is to dismiss on that ground, [523 US
21 88, 549 US 422, 35 Cal.4th 180, 107 Cal. App 288], and a ministerial duty, [99 Cal. App 2d 523b8],
22 owed to the Plaintiff. To willfully deprive him of this Constitutional or
23 Statutory Right is a federal crime [18 USC § 242]; and conspiring with the court under
24 review to accomplish the same, makes it a federal crime. [18 USC § 241].

25 Verification - I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is
26 true and correct, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on May 31, 2020.

27 Respectfully Submitted
28 Steven Wayne Bonilla



**Superior Court of California
County of Napa
825 Brown Street
Napa CA 94559
[707] 299-1130**

Document Return Notice

Your document is being returned for the following reason:

- ☐ Non-payment of mandatory filing fee. Amount due \$
Date party notified by telephone:
- ☐ Documents are for another county
- ☐ Documents returned at party's request. Date requested:
- ☐ Documents are not signed
- ☐ Documents are incomplete
- ☐ Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt forms must be attached to a Proof of Service form.
- ☐ 'Correction' of writ: Please submit a new document. The Clerk's Office cannot modify issued documents. GC§6200.
- ☐ Notices of Non-Availability are not filed in this court.
- ☐ Dismissals must specify what is being dismissed and whether with or without prejudice. CCP §581
- ☐ Documents submitted for filing must contain the name, address, and state bar number of counsel, or the name and address of self-represented parties. CRC 2.111
- ☐ Date, time and location of hearing must be stated on face of document.
- ☒ Other: Cannot file as you have been named as a Vexatious Litigant.

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin CA 94977

3
4 Superior Court of California
5 County of Napa
6

7 Steven Wayne Bonilla,

Case No.

8 Plaintiff,

9 vs

Civil Rights Complaint

10 Court Clerk Supervisors,

11 Respondent.

- Expedited Review Requested -

13 Introduction

14 By the court clerk's Office erroneously refusing/failing to file a
15 petition CHALLENGING the judge's ruling without jurisdiction by
16 claiming that the case is closed, or that it was sent to the wrong
17 court, or claim that a vexatious litigant rule applies, has no bearing on my
18 Constitutional Right to collaterally attack a void judgment or order
19 ANYWHERE, AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE, [31 C. 342; 148 C.A. 2d B45]. The Court Clerk's
20 Office is acting in collusion with the judge to willfully deprive me of
21 my Constitutional and Statutory Rights, by practicing law without
22 a license. It is the judge's duty and obligation to respond to the CHALLENGE.
23

Claim I

24 The law is very clear, a person cannot be precluded, nor barred,
25 from raising the jurisdictional question, for any reason, [607 F.R.D.
26 22, 25; 49 US 495]. A void judgment or order is a legal nullity; when
27 it is rendered by a judge lacking subject matter jurisdiction.
28 It is void on its face. [607 F. Supp. 11, 15; 35 Cal 4th 180]. Thus, in the

1 absence of subject matter jurisdiction, the judge has no power or
 2 authority to close a case, or to transfer it, or claim me a vexatious litigant,
 3 without first determining that he has jurisdiction of subject matter
 4 and of person. He is under an obligation not only have his own
 5 jurisdiction, but also that of the court under review. And if, as here, the
 6 record of the court under review was without jurisdiction, because
 7 the subpoena was never served, nor existed, the proper course is to
 8 dismiss the action on that ground. [523 US 83; 549 US 422; 824 F.3d 1161].
 9 Wherefore, any ruling rendered without subject matter jurisdiction of
 10 the court under review, [Alameda County Superior Court, Case no.
 11 H-12210-A], imposes no duties, confers no rights, bestows no
 12 power or authority on anyone, affords no protection, and justifies
 13 no acts performed under it by the court clerk or its office.

14 Conclusion

15 Pursuant to 18 USC § 242 it is a federal crime for the judge
 16 to willfully deprive me of my Constitutional and Statutory
 17 Rights; 18 USC § 241 makes it a federal crime for the County Court
 18 Clerk's Office to conspire with the judge to accomplish the same.

19 Relief Sought

20 (1). For the Court Clerk's office not to preclude, nor bar, me,
 21 Steven Wayne Bonilla, from raising the jurisdictional question.

22 (2). To file my petition attacking /CHALLENGING the judge's
 23 ruling without jurisdiction of the court under review.

24 Verification

25 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true
 26 and correct, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on May 17, 2020.

27 Respectfully Submitted
 28 Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13

3 San Quentin, CA 94974

4 Petitioner

5
6 Superior Court of California
7 County of Napa
8

9 In re: to the matter of

Case No.

10 Steven Wayne Bonilla's

A Reviewing Court's Ruling Without

11 Void judgments of Alameda

the Subject Matter Jurisdiction of the

12 County, Case No. H-12210-A

Court in a cause under review, is

13 and this Reviewing Court

Void on its face. [523 US 83; 549 US

14 NOW

422; 824 F.3d 1161; 21 Howard 506],

15 BEING CHALLENGED.

- Expedited Review Requested -

17 Legal Argument/Claim

18 A court may not rule on a case without first determining that it
19 has jurisdiction of subject matter and of person. Without jurisdiction
20 no court can proceed at all in any cause. And any judgment or order
21 rendered by such court, is void on its face. And a reviewing court
22 has a specific obligation to itself, not only of its own jurisdiction,
23 but also that of the court in a cause under review. And if, as here,
24 the record discloses that the court under review was without
25 jurisdiction; because the federal grand subpoena, from which
26 all of the evidence in the case, is the fruit thereof, was never
27 served, as admitted to by the FBI, under a federal court order
28 in Case No. C-02-0636 M.H.G., the proper course is to dismiss on

that ground by a superior or inferior court, pursuant to Case Law.
 [523 US 83; 549 US 422; 35 Cal. 4th 180; 107 Cal. App. 288; 21 Howard 506].
 And it is a ministerial, statutory duty to do so, pursuant to Case
 Law, [99 Cal. App. 2d 523 n8], that is owed to the Plaintiff. To willfully
 deprive him of his guaranteed Constitutional and Statutory Right is
 a federal crime in violation of, [18 USC § 242]. And by conspiring
 with the court under review to accomplish the same
 makes it a federal crime in violation of, [18 USC § 241].

Because any judgment or order rendered by a reviewing court
 lacking subject matter jurisdiction of the court in a cause
 under review is void on its face, makes all previous rulings
 by all courts a nullity. And therefore, this Honorable court has
 a ministerial, statutory, and Constitutional DUTY to vacate
 the Alameda County Superior Court judgment forthwith, in Case No.
 H-12210-A, or be in violation of a conspiracy to murder an
 innocent citizen under the color of Law and Authority [Penal Code § 182].

Required Relief

To vacate the Alameda County judgment for lack of subject
 matter jurisdiction, and for fraud committed upon the court
 by falsely claiming that the subpoena was never served that
NEVER EXISTED.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and
 correct, including Case Law Citings, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on May 17, 2020.

Respectfully Submitted
 Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin CA 94974

3
4 Superior Court of California - County of Napa

5
6 Steven Wayne Bonilla, Case No.

7 Plaintiff,

8 vs

Court's Ruling is a USURPED AUTHORITY
18 CR 4045/2774 / J2153/1925/170R 3654

9 Elia M. Ortiz, Francesca P. Fisher,

10 Mark D. Boessenecker, Brian Hill, Julie - Expedited Review Requested -
11 Oliver, defendants

12 Introduction / Claim

13 There is clearly NO JURISDICTION over the subject-matter, pursuant to
14 Rule 403 of the Evidence Code. Because NONE of the proffered evidence of the
15 federal subpoena, for phone records for (408) 446-3850 is admissible. Therefore,
16 pursuant to F.R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3), the Court MUST dismiss the action. [67 F.R.D.
17 22, 25]. Which makes the Court's ruling/action, without jurisdiction,
18 A USURPED AUTHORITY ruling or act. [80 U.S. 335 n6].

19 When the judge, as here, fails to vacate the judgment, the
20 judge forfeits judicial immunity. [552 F.2d 172].

21 Relief Required

22 The Alameda County's void judgment in Case No. H-12210-A, can be
23 collaterally attacked anywhere. [148 Cal. App. 2d 845]. Therefore, declare the
24 judgment void or accept liability for the conspiracy's damages.

25 Verification - I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true
26 and correct, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on April 15, 2020 at San Quentin.

27 RECEIVED

28 MAY 18 2020

Napa Superior Court

Respectfully Submitted

Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin CA 94974

3
4 Superior Court of California
5 County of Napa
6

7 Steven Wayne Bonilla,

Case no.

8 Plaintiff,

Collaterally attacking / Challenging
the Court's Ruling in Cases ~~no.~~

9 v

10 Elia M. Ortiz,

18 CR 4045 / 2774 / 2153 / 17 CR 3654

11 Francisca P. Tisher,

- Expedited Review Requested -

12 Mark S. Boesenecker,

13 Brian Hill,

14 Julie Oliver

15 Defendants

16 Introduction

17 Any judgment or order lacking subject matter jurisdiction
18 is void on its face. A reviewing court's jurisdiction is limited
19 to reversing the trial court's void acts. [35 Cal. 4th 180].

20 Claim I

21 A void order or judgment is subject to collateral attack
22 at any time and in any place. [148 Cal. App. 2d 845].

23 Claim II

24 Once jurisdiction is challenged the court cannot proceed
25 when it clearly appears that the court lacks jurisdiction,
26 because all of the evidence is the fruits of a subpoena that
27 was never entered on the court docket as an exhibit; the court
28 has no authority to reach merit, but should dismiss the action.

[505 F.2d 1026, Evidence Code §403; Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(h) (3); 60(b) (4), there is no discretion to ignore lack of jurisdiction. [474 F.2d 215, 219]. Once challenged it must be proven [1008 Ct. 2502]

Claim III

The Court may not rule without first determining that it has subject matter jurisdiction. Res judicata does not apply to a judgment that rest on a lack of jurisdiction as held by the Ninth Circuit in Ruiz v. Snodovich, [824 F.3d 1161].

Claim IV

A person cannot be precluded, nor barred, from CHALLENGING the Court's lack of subject matter jurisdiction for any reason. [116 F.2d 449, 453; 49 US 495; 404 F. Supp. 664, 665].

Claim V

Where there is clearly no jurisdiction, as here, over the subject matter, any authority exercised is a USURPED AUTHORITY. NO EXCUSE IS PERMISSIBLE. [80 US 335 n 6].

Relief Sought

The court cannot show that the federal subpoena for (408) 446-3850 phone records was ever entered on the Court docket as an exhibit. Therefore, it must vacate the Alameda County's judgment in case no. H-1220-A, as a duty owed to the Plaintiff, or be in Statutory Default and liable for the conspiracy's damages.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746.

Dated: April 15, 2020

Respectfully submitted
Steven Wayne Bernila

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin, CA 94977

3
4 Superior Court of California
5 County of Napa
6

7 In re: to the matter of

Case No.

8 Steven Wayne Bonilla's

CHALLENGING JURISDICTION cannot be

9 Alameda County's Void

PRECLUDED anywhere at any time

10 Judgment - Case No. H-12210-A.

[116 F.2d 449, 453; 448 Cal. App. 2d 845].

11 - Expedited Review Requested -
12

13 Legal Argument / Claim

14 when a trial court's judgment is being collaterally attacked
15 for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, the reviewing court
16 must not only have its own jurisdiction of subject matter but
17 also that of the court under review. When the claim cannot
18 be disputed, that the subpoena was never entered on the
19 court docket as an exhibit, the reviewing court's
20 jurisdiction is limited to reversing the trial court's void
21 judgment. [35 Cal.4th 180; 523 US 83; 549 US 422; 824 F.3d 1161].
22

Relief Sought

23 Reverse the trial court's judgment for lack of jurisdiction.

24 Verification

25 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is
26 true and correct pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on May 17, 2020
27

28 RECEIVED

Respectfully Submitted
Steven Wayne Bonilla

MAY 26 2020

Napa Superior Court

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner
 2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin, CA 94974
 3
 4
 5
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 7
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9 Addendum
 10
 11
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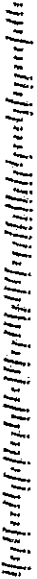
13 A court may not rule on a case without first determining that
 14 it has jurisdiction of subject matter and of person. Without
 15 jurisdiction the court cannot proceed at all in any cause;
 16 and any judgment or order is void on its face. The court has a special
 17 obligation to satisfy itself, not only of its own jurisdiction, but also
 18 that of the lower court in a cause under review, and if, as here, the
 19 record discloses that the lower court was without jurisdiction,
 20 the proper course is to dismiss on that ground. [523 US 83, 549 US 422
 21 35 Cal.4th 180]. The trial court lacked jurisdiction because the
 22 federal grand jury subpoena for phone records (408) 446-3850, was never
 23 served, as admitted by the FBI under federal court order, C-02-0636 MAP.
 24

25 Verification

26 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true
 27 and correct, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on May 17, 2020.
 28

Respectfully Submitted
 Steven Wayne Bonilla

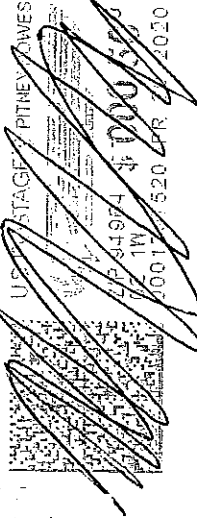
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S.O., CA 94924

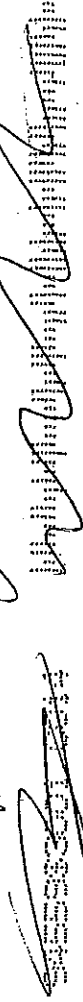
Carnt Naga
825 Brown Street
Naga CA 94559

ZIP CODE: 94559
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0001397520 JUN 10 2020



Rad Balon
E-88/00, 3-20-22
~~Don Deaton, CA 94559~~
Carnt Naga
111 Spring Street
Naga CA 94559

Bundle J-98520
S.O., CA 94924



1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner
 2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin, CA 94974
 3

4 Superior Court of California
 5 County of Napa
 6

7 Steven Wayne Bonilla, Case No.
 8 Plaintiff,
 9 vs Civil Rights Complaint
 10 Court Clerk Supervisor,
 11 Respondent. - Expedited Review Requested -
 12

13 Introduction

14 By the Court Clerk's Office erroneously refusing/failing to file a
 15 petition CHALLENGING the judge's ruling without jurisdiction by claiming
 16 that the case is closed, or that it was sent to the wrong court, or
 17 claiming that a vexatious litigant rule applies, has no bearing on my
 18 Constitutional Right to collaterally attack a void judgment or order
 19 ANYWHERE, AT ANY TIME, AND IN ANY PLACE. [31 C.342; 148 C.A.2d 845]. The Court Clerk's
 20 Office is acting in collusion with the judge to willfully deprive me of
 21 my Constitutional and Statutory Rights, by practicing law without a
 22 license. It is the judge's duty and obligation to respond to the CHALLENGE.
 23

24 Claim I

25 The law is very clear, a person cannot be precluded, nor barred, from
 26 raising the jurisdictional question for any reason, [67 F.R.D. 22,25; 49
 27 U.S. 495]. A void judgment or order is a legal nullity; when it is
 28 rendered by a judge lacking jurisdiction of subject matter.
 It is void on its face. [607 F. Supp. 11, 15; 35 Cal. 4th 180]. Thus, in **RECEIVED**

JUN 15 2020

NAPA SUPERIOR COURT

1 absence of subject matter jurisdiction, the judge has no power or
 2 authority to close a case, or transfer it, or claim me a vexatious litigant,
 3 without first determining that he has jurisdiction of subject matter
 4 and of person. He is under an obligation to not only have his own
 5 jurisdiction, but also that of the court under review. And if,
 6 as here, the record of the court under review was without jurisdiction,
 7 because the subpoena was never served, nor existed, the proper
 8 course is to dismiss the action on that ground. [523 US 83; 549 US
 9 422; 824 F.3d 1161]. Wherefore, any ruling rendered without subject
 10 matter jurisdiction of the court under review, (Alameda County
 11 Superior Court, Case No. H-12210-A), imposes no duties, confers no rights,
 12 bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection,
 13 and justifies no acts performed under it by court clerk or its office.

14 Conclusion

15 Pursuant to 18 USC § 242 it is a federal crime for the judge to
 16 willfully deprive me of my Constitutional and Statutory Rights;
 17 18 USC § 241 makes it a federal crime for the County Court
 18 Clerk's Office to conspire with the judge to accomplish the same.

19 Relief Sought

- 20 (1). For the Court Clerk's office not to preclude, nor bar,
 21 me, Steven Wayne Bonilla, from raising the jurisdictional question.
- 22 (2). To file my petition attacking/CHALLENGING the judge's
 23 ruling without jurisdiction of the court under review.

24 Verification

25 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true
 26 and correct, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on May 17, 2020.

27 Respectfully Submitted
 28 Steven Wayne Bonilla

Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin, CA 94974

Superior Court of California
County of Napa

Steven Wayne Bonilla,

Plaintiff,

vs

Eliam. Ortiz,

Defendant.

Case No.

The judge declined to exercise the jurisdiction he was given and usurped that which he was not given, in an act of treason to the Constitution [499 U.S. 200].
- Expedited Review Requested -

Pursuant to Case Law, [99 Cal. App. 2d 523 n8], when it was brought to the attention of the judge, that the FBI admitted, under a federal court order, (C-02-0636 MHP), that the subpoena was never served nor existed, a fact showing a lack of jurisdiction, the judge was under a duty to declare the judgment void. The judge had no more right to decline the exercise of this jurisdiction, which was given, than to usurp that which was not given. By the judge doing one or the other was treason to the Constitution as held by Case Law [Wheat 264; 499 US 200].

Relief mandated By Law

To declare the Alameda County judgment void in case No. H-12210-A, for lack of jurisdiction and fraud committed upon the court, (NO SUBPOENA).

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: June 4, 2020

Respectfully Submitted

Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13

3 San Quentin, CA 94974

4 Petitioner

9 In re: to the matter of
10 Steven Wayne Bonilla's
11 Void Judgments of Alameda
12 County, Case No. H-12210-A

13 And this Reviewing Court
14 NOW

15 BEING CHALLENGED.

Case No. Addendum

a Reviewing Court's Ruling Without
the Subject Matter Jurisdiction of the
Court in a cause under review, is

Void on its face, [523 US 83; 549 US 422;
824 F.3d 1161; 21 Howard 506].

- Expedited Review Requested -

17 Legal Argument/claim

18 a court may not rule on a case without first determining that it
19 has jurisdiction of subject matter and of person. Without jurisdiction
20 no court can proceed at all in any cause. And any judgment or
21 order rendered by such court is void on its face. And a reviewing
22 court has a specific obligation to itself, not only of its own
23 jurisdiction, but also that of the court in a cause under review.
24 And if, as here, the record discloses that the court under review
25 was without jurisdiction; because the federal grand jury subpoena,
26 from which all of the evidence in the case, is the fruit thereof,
27 was never served, as admitted to by the FBI, under a federal court
28 order in Case No. C-02-0636MH, the proper course is to dismiss on

that ground by a superior or inferior court, pursuant to Case Law, [523 US 83; 549 US 422; 35 Cal. 4th 180; 107 Cal. App. 288; 21 Howard 506]. And it is a ministerial, statutory duty to do so, pursuant to Case Law, [99 Cal. App. 2d 523 n.8], that is owed to the Plaintiff. To willfully deprive him of his guaranteed Constitutional and Statutory Right is a federal crime in violation of, [18 USC § 242]. And by conspiring with the court under review to accomplish the same makes it a federal crime in violation of, [18 USC § 241].

Because any judgment or order rendered by a reviewing court lacking subject matter jurisdiction of the court in a cause under review is void on its face, makes all previous rulings by all courts a nullity. And therefore, this Honorable court has a ministerial, statutory, and Constitutional DUTY to vacate the Alameda County Superior Court judgment forthwith, in Case No. H-12210-A, or be in violation of a conspiracy to murder an innocent citizen under the color of Law and Authority [Penal Code § 182].

Required Relief

To vacate the Alameda County judgment for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, and for fraud committed upon the court by falsely claiming that the subpoena was never served that
NEVER EXISTED.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, including Case Law citations, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on May 17, 2020.

Respectfully Submitted
Steve Wayne Boxilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin, CA 94974

7 Steven Wayne Bonilla, Case No. Addendum

8 Plaintiff,

Challenging this Court's Ruling
- OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE -

9 vs

10 Know the Difference Between a
11 Jurisdictional Challenge and a Habeas
12 Corpus Petition on Appeal. Do as not
13 to lose Judicial Immunity by Ruling
14 without Subject Matter Jurisdiction.
15 - Expedited Review Requested -

17 Introduction

18 Challenging the Court's subject matter jurisdiction is an
19 independent, separate action from a habeas corpus appeal, even when
20 made directly to the court that rendered the void judgment. It is not a habeas
21 corpus petition appealing the verdict. It is simply making a claim that the
22 court lacked authority to hear or to make any decision on the issue that was
23 presented by the prosecution that committed fraud upon the court.

24 Claim I

25 Extrinsic fraud, mistake, or a judgment void on its face of the
26 record are the ONLY CASES where an independent, collateral attack
27 may be made ANYWHERE, AT ANY TIME, AND IN ANY PLACE in an
28 independent, separate action, including seeking the same

1 relief in the court that rendered the void judgment, pursuant to [85 Cal App.
2 2d 476, 31 Cal. 3d 2, 148 Cal. App. 2d 845, 246 Cal. 2d 334, 273 Cal. App. 2d 176, 14 Cal. 85, 62 Cal. App. 753,
3 95 F. Supp 962]. Once Challenged it must be proven [100 S. Ct 2502]. There is no
4 discretion to ignore lack of jurisdiction [474 F. 2d 215, 219]. Any judgment or
5 order lacking subject matter jurisdiction is void on its face. A reviewing
6 court's jurisdiction is limited to reversing the trial court's void acts [35 Cal. 4th 180].

7 Claim II

8 A person cannot be precluded from raising the jurisdictional question
9 for any reason [116 F. 2d 449, 453], nor can he be barred from doing so for any
10 reason [49 US 495]. To do so is a deprivation of rights violation [18 USC § 242].

11 Claim III

12 Once Challenged, the court cannot proceed until the subject matter
13 jurisdictional question has been proven on the record to exist [67 F.R.D.
14 22, 25; 100 S. Ct 2502, 33 Cal. 505]. But, in this case, the subject matter
15 jurisdiction cannot be proven; because the federal grand jury
16 subpoena for the Plaintiff's phone records, for (408) 446-3850, NEVER EXISTED.
17 Thus, NONE of the fruit of a subpoena that NEVER EXISTED is admissible.
18 NONE of the proffered evidence of a subpoena, that was never entered
19 on the court docket, as an exhibit, is admissible per [Evidence Code Rule 403].

20 Claim IV

21 With there being no subject matter admissible into evidence, according to
22 the rules of court, there is no subject matter jurisdiction and the court
23 must vacate the judgment, as mandated by [F.R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3), 60(b)(3)(4),
24 California Code of Civil Procedure § 1916, § 1917, 505 F. 2d 1026].

25 Claim V

26 The court may not rule without first determining that it has
27 subject matter jurisdiction, [824 F. 3d 1161], especially when the court's
28 subject matter jurisdiction is being challenged. There can be no

subject matter jurisdiction based on a federal grand jury subpoena that NEVER EXISTED. Which makes this court's prior decisions, were made without subject matter jurisdiction, for the willful deprivation of rights. 18 USC § 242, makes it a federal crime for a government official to willfully deprive someone of their Constitutional or Statutory Rights; 18 USC § 241 makes it a federal crime for a government official to conspire to accomplish the same. Which the judges and court clerks have accomplished by failing/refusing to perform their ministerial duty owed to the Plaintiff to declare the judgment void, as a matter of law [99C, A2d 523 n8].

Claim VI

Where, as here, there is clearly no jurisdiction over subject matter, any authority exercised, as this court has done, is a USURPED AUTHORITY. And when the jurisdiction has been CHALLENGED, as here, NO EXCUSE IS PERMISSIBLE, per [80 US 335 n6]. Wherefore, allowing this court's prior decision(s) to stand, is to deliberately and intentionally aid in the prosecution's conspiracy. Who committed fraud upon the court by fraudulently claiming that the phone records were obtained by the FBI, pursuant to a federal grand jury subpoena, that they knew NEVER EXISTED, (admitted under court order (C-02-636MHP), in order to murder Steven Bonilla under the Color of Law and Authority.

This court's prior decisions/rulings were made without subject matter jurisdiction in a clear usurpation manner to aid in the conspiracy to willfully deprive the Petitioner of his Constitutional Rights. If this is not true, then the court must perform its ministerial duty owed to the Plaintiff.

Relief Sought.

To declare the Alameda County judgment void in Case No. H-12210-A,
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct [28 USC § 1746].

Dated: June 11, 2020

Respectfully Submitted
Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

2 J-48509, 3-ET-13, San Quentin CA 94974

3
4 Superior Court of California
5 County of Napa
6

7 Steven Wayne Bonilla,

8 Plaintiff,

9 vs

10 Francesca P. Fisher,

11 Defendant.

Case No.

The judge declined to exercise the jurisdiction he was given and usurped that which he was not given in an act of treason to the Constitution, [499 US 200]

14 Pursuant to Case Law, [99 Cal. App. 2d 523 n8], when it was brought to the
15 attention of the judge, that the FBI admitted, under a federal court order,
16 (C-02-0636 MHP), that the subpoena was never served nor existed, a fact
17 showing a lack of jurisdiction, the judge was under a duty to declare
18 the judgment void. The judge had no more right to decline the
19 exercise of this jurisdiction, which was given, than to usurp that
20 which was not given. By the judge doing one or the other was
21 treason to the Constitution as held by Case Law, [Lowheat 264; 499 US 200].

22 Relief Mandated By Law

23 To declare the Alameda County judgment void in Case No. H-12210-A,
24 for lack of jurisdiction and fraud committed upon the court, (NO SUBPOENA).

25 Verification

26 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

27 Dated: June 4, 2020

Respectfully Submitted

28 Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13

3 San Quentin, CA 94974

4 Petitioner

9 In re: to the matter of
10 Steven Wayne Bonilla's
11 Void Judgments of Alameda
12 County Case No. H-12210-A

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Court in a cause under review, is
Void on its face, [523 US 83; 549 US 422;
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- Expedited Review Requested -

17 Legal Argument/claim

18 a court may not rule on a case without first determining that it
19 has jurisdiction of subject matter and of person. Without jurisdiction
20 no court can proceed at all in any cause. And any judgment or
21 order rendered by such court is void on its face. And a reviewing
22 court has a specific obligation to itself, not only of its own
23 jurisdiction, but also that of the court in a cause under review.
24 And if, as here, the record discloses that the court under review
25 was without jurisdiction; because the federal grand jury subpoena,
26 from which all of the evidence in the case, is the fruit thereof,
27 was never served, as admitted to by the FBI, under a federal court
28 order in Case No. C-02-0636MH, the proper course is to dismiss on

that ground by a superior or inferior court, pursuant to Case Law, [523 US 83; 549 US 422; 35 Cal. 4th 180; 107 Cal. App. 288; 21 Howard 506].

And it is a ministerial, statutory duty to do so, pursuant to Case Law, [99 Cal. App. 2d 523 n.8], that is owed to the Plaintiff, to willfully deprive him of his guaranteed Constitutional and Statutory Right is a federal crime in violation of, [18 USC § 242]. And by conspiring with the court under review to accomplish the same makes it a federal crime in violation of, [18 USC § 241].

Because any judgment or order rendered by a reviewing court lacking subject matter jurisdiction of the court in a cause under review is void on its face, makes all previous rulings by all courts a nullity. And therefore, this Honorable court has a ministerial, statutory, and Constitutional DUTY to vacate the Alameda County Superior Court judgment forthwith, in Case No. H-12210-A, or be in violation of a conspiracy to murder an innocent citizen under the color of Law and Authority [Penal Code § 182].

Required Relief

To vacate the Alameda County judgment for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, and for fraud committed upon the court by falsely claiming that the subpoena was never served that
NEVER EXISTED.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, including Case Law citations, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on May 17, 2020.

Respectfully Submitted
 Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner
 2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin, CA 94974
 3
 4
 5
 6

7 Steven Wayne Bonilla, Case No. Addendum
 8 Plaintiff, Challenging this Court's Ruling
 9 vs. - OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE -
 10 Know the Difference Between a
 11 Jurisdictional Challenge and a Habeas
 12 Corpus Petition on Appeal. So as not
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17 Introduction

18 Challenging the Court's subject matter jurisdiction is an
 19 independent, separate action from a habeas corpus appeal, even when
 20 made directly to the court that rendered the void judgment. It is not a habeas
 21 corpus petition appealing the verdict. It is simply making a claim that the
 22 court lacked authority to hear or to make any decision on the issue that was
 23 presented by the prosecution that committed fraud upon the court.
 24

Claim I

25 Extrinsic fraud, mistake, or a judgment void on its face of the
 26 record are the ONLY CASES where an independent collateral attack
 27 may be made ANYWHERE, AT ANY TIME, AND IN ANY PLACE in an
 28 independent, separate action, including seeking the same

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Claim II

A person cannot be precluded from raising the jurisdictional question for any reason [116 F. 2d 449, 453], nor can he be barred from doing so for any reason [49 US 495]. To do so is a deprivation of rights violation, [18 USC § 242].

Claim III

Once Challenged, the court cannot proceed until the subject matter jurisdictional question has been proven on the record to exist. [67 F.R.D. 22, 25; 100 S. Ct 2502, 33 Cal. 505]. But, in this case, the subject matter jurisdiction cannot be proven; because the federal grand jury subpoena for the Plaintiff's phone records, for (408) 446-3850, NEVER EXISTED. Thus, NONE of the fruit of a subpoena that NEVER EXISTED is admissible. NONE of the proffered evidence of a subpoena, that was never entered on the court docket, as an exhibit, is admissible per [Evidence Code Rule 403].

Claim IV

With there being no subject matter admissible into evidence, according to the rules of court, there is no subject matter jurisdiction and the court must vacate the judgment, as mandated by [F.R. Civ.P. 12(h)(3), 60(b)(3)(4), California Code of Civil Procedure § 1916, § 1917, 505 F. 2d 1026].

Claim V

The court may not rule without first determining that it has subject matter jurisdiction, [824 F. 3d 1161], especially when the court's subject matter jurisdiction is being challenged. There can be no

subject matter jurisdiction based on a federal grand jury subpoena that NEVER EXISTED. Which makes this court's prior decisions, were made without subject matter jurisdiction, for the willful deprivation of rights. 18 USC § 242, makes it a federal crime for a government official to willfully deprive someone of their Constitutional or Statutory Rights; 18 USC § 241 makes it a federal crime for a government official to conspire to accomplish the same. Which the judges and court clerks have accomplished by failing/refusing to perform their ministerial duty owed to the Plaintiff to declare the judgment void, as a matter of law [99C, App 523 n8].

Claim VI

Where, as here, there is clearly no jurisdiction over subject matter, any authority exercised, as this court has done, is a USURPED AUTHORITY. And when the jurisdiction has been CHALLENGED, as here, NO EXCUSE IS PERMISSIBLE, per [80 US 335 n6]. Wherefore, allowing this court's prior decision(s) to stand, is to deliberately and intentionally aid in the prosecution's conspiracy. Who committed fraud upon the court by fraudulently claiming that the phone records were obtained by the FBI pursuant to a federal grand jury subpoena, that they knew NEVER EXISTED, (admitted under court order (C-02-636MHP), in order to murder Steven Bonilla under the Color of Law and Authority.

This court's prior decisions/rulings were made without subject matter jurisdiction in a clear usurpation manner to aid in the conspiracy to willfully deprive the Petitioner of his Constitutional Rights. If this is not true, then the court must perform its ministerial duty owed to the Plaintiff.

Relief Sought.

To declare the Alameda County judgment void in Case No. H-12210-A,
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct [18 USC § 1746].

Dated: June 11, 2020

Respectfully Submitted

Steven Wayne Bonella

Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin, CA 94974

Superior Court of California
County of Napa

Steven Wayne Bonilla,

Case No.

Plaintiff,

The judge declined to exercise the
jurisdiction he was given and usurped
that which he was not given, in an act
of treason to the Constitution [499 US 200].
- Expedited Review Requested -

vs

Mark S. Boessenecker,

Defendant.

Pursuant to Case Law, [99 Cal, App, 2d 523 n 8], when it was brought to
the attention of the judge, that the FBI admitted, under a federal court
order, (C-02-0636 MHP), that the subpoena was never served nor existed,
a fact showing a lack of jurisdiction, the judge was under a duty to
declare the judgment void. The judge had no more right to decline
the exercise of this jurisdiction, which was given, than to usurp that
which was not given. By the judge doing one or the other was
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Relief mandated By Law

To declare the Alameda County judgment void in Case No. H-12210-A, for
lack of jurisdiction and fraud committed upon the court, (NO SUBPOENA).

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: June 4, 2020

Respectfully Submitted

Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13

3 San Quentin, CA 94974

4 Petitioner

9 In re: to the matter of
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24 And if, as here, the record discloses that the court under review
25 was without jurisdiction; because the federal grand jury subpoena,
26 from which all of the evidence in the case, is the fruit thereof,
27 was never served, as admitted to by the FBI, under a federal court
28 order in Case No. C-02-0636 MHP, the proper course is to dismiss on

that ground by a superior or inferior court, pursuant to Case Law.
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 And it is a ministerial, statutory duty to do so, pursuant to Case
 Law, [99 Cal. App. 2d 523 n.8], that is owed to the Plaintiff. So willfully
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 a federal crime in violation of, [18 USC § 242]. And by conspiring
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Because any judgment or order rendered by a reviewing court
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To vacate the Alameda County judgment for lack of subject
 matter jurisdiction, and for fraud committed upon the court
 by falsely claiming that the subpoena was never served that
NEVER EXISTED.

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and
 correct, including Case Law citations, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on May 17, 2020.

Respectfully Submitted
 Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner
 2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin, CA 94974
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A person cannot be precluded from raising the jurisdictional question for any reason [116 F. 2d 449, 453], nor can he be barred from doing so for any reason [49 US 495]. To do so is a deprivation of rights violation [18 USC § 242].

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Claim IV

With there being no subject matter admissible into evidence, according to the rules of court, there is no subject matter jurisdiction and the court must vacate the judgment, as mandated by [F.R. Civ.P. 12(h)(3), 60(b)(3)(4), California Code of Civil Procedure § 1916, § 1917, 505 F. 2d 1026].

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The court may not rule without first determining that it has subject matter jurisdiction, [824 F. 3d 1161], especially when the court's subject matter jurisdiction is being challenged. There can be no

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Claim VI

Where, as here, there is clearly no jurisdiction over subject matter, any authority exercised, as this court has done, is a USURPED AUTHORITY. And when the jurisdiction has been CHALLENGED, as here, NO EXCUSE IS PERMISSIBLE, per [80US335n6]. Wherefore, allowing this Court's prior decision(s) to stand, is to deliberately and intentionally aid in the prosecution's conspiracy. Who committed fraud upon the court by fraudulently claiming that the phone records were obtained by the FBI, pursuant to a federal grand jury subpoena, that they knew NEVER EXISTED, (admitted under court order (C-02-636MHP), in order to murder Steven Bonilla under the Color of Law and Authority.

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Relief Sought.

To declare the Alameda County judgment void in Case No. H-12210-A.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct [18 USC § 1746].

Dated: June 11, 2020

Respectfully Submitted

Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

2 J-48509, 3-EY-13, San Quentin CA 94974

3
4 Superior Court of California
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7 Steven Wayne Bonilla,

8 Plaintiff,

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Case No.

12 The judge declined to exercise the
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24 for lack of jurisdiction and fraud committed upon the court, (NO SUBPOENA).

25 Verification

26 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

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28 Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla

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Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, including Case Law citations, pursuant to 28 USC § 1746 on May 17, 2020.

Respectfully Submitted
Steven Wayne Bonilla

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner

2 J-48500, 3-EY-13, San Quentin, CA 94974

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8 Plaintiff,

Challenging this Court's Ruling
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12 Corpus Petition on Appeal. So as not
13 to lose Judicial Immunity By Ruling
14 without Subject Matter Jurisdiction.
15 - Expedited Review Requested -
16

17 Introduction

18 Challenging the Court's subject matter jurisdiction is an
19 independent, separate action from a habeas corpus appeal, even when
20 made directly to the court that rendered the void judgment. It is not a habeas
21 corpus petition appealing the verdict. It is simply making a claim that the
22 court lacked authority to hear or to make any decision on the issue that was
23 presented by the prosecution that committed fraud upon the court.

24 Claim I

25 Extrinsic fraud, mistake, or a judgment void on its face of the
26 record are the ONLY CASES where an independent collateral attack
27 may be made ANYWHERE, AT ANY TIME, AND IN ANY PLACE in an
28 independent, separate action, including seeking the same

relief in the court that rendered the void judgment, pursuant to [85 Cal. App. 2d 476, 31 Cal. 342, 148 Cal. App. 2d 845, 246 Cal. 2d 334, 273 Cal. App. 2d 176, 14 Cal. 85, 62 Cal. App. 753, 95 F. Supp 962]. Once Challenged it must be proven [100 S. Ct 2502]. There is no discretion to ignore lack of jurisdiction [474 F. 2d 215, 219]. Any judgment or order lacking subject matter jurisdiction is void on its face. A reviewing court's jurisdiction is limited to reversing the trial court's void acts [55 Cal. 4th 180].

Claim II

A person cannot be precluded from raising the jurisdictional question for any reason [116 F. 2d 449, 453], nor can he be barred from doing so for any reason [49 US 495]. To do so is a deprivation of rights violation [18 USC § 242].

Claim III

Once Challenged, the court cannot proceed until the subject matter jurisdictional question has been proven on the record to exist [67 F.R.D. 22, 25, 100 S. Ct 2502, 33 Cal. 505]. But, in this case, the subject matter jurisdiction cannot be proven; because the federal grand jury subpoena for the Plaintiff's phone records, for (408) 446-3850, NEVER EXISTED. Thus, NONE of the fruit of a subpoena that NEVER EXISTED is admissible. NONE of the proffered evidence of a subpoena, that was never entered on the court docket, as an exhibit, is admissible per [Evidence Code Rule 403].

Claim IV

With there being no subject matter admissible into evidence, according to the rules of court, there is no subject matter jurisdiction and the court must vacate the judgment, as mandated by [F.R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3), 60(b)(3)(4), California Code of Civil Procedure § 1916, § 1917, 505 F. 2d 1026].

Claim V

The court may not rule without first determining that it has subject matter jurisdiction, [824 F. 3d 1161], especially when the court's subject matter jurisdiction is being challenged. There can be no

subject matter jurisdiction based on a federal grand jury subpoena that NEVER EXISTED. Which makes this court's prior decisions, were made without subject matter jurisdiction, for the willful deprivation of rights. 18 USC § 242, makes it a federal crime for a government official to willfully deprive someone of their Constitutional or Statutory Rights; 18 USC § 241 makes it a federal crime for a government official to conspire to accomplish the same. Which the judges and court clerks have accomplished by failing/refusing to perform their ministerial duty owed to the Plaintiff to declare the judgment void, as a matter of law [99C, A2d 523 n8].

Claim VI

Where, as here, there is clearly no jurisdiction over subject matter, any authority exercised, as this court has done, is a USURPED AUTHORITY. And when the jurisdiction has been CHALLENGED, as here, NO EXCUSE IS PERMISSIBLE, per [80 US 335 n6]. Wherefore, allowing this court's prior decision(s) to stand, is to deliberately and intentionally aid in the prosecution's conspiracy. Who committed fraud upon the court by fraudulently claiming that the phone records were obtained by the FBI pursuant to a federal grand jury subpoena, that they knew NEVER EXISTED, (admitted under court order (C-02-636MHP), in order to murder Steven Bonilla under the Color of Law and Authority.

This court's prior decisions/rulings were made without subject matter jurisdiction in a clear usurpation manner to aid in the conspiracy to willfully deprive the Petitioner of his Constitutional Rights. If this is not true, then the court must perform its ministerial duty owed to the Plaintiff.

Relief Sought.

To declare the Alameda County judgment void in Case No. H-12210-A,
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct [18 USC § 1746].

Dated: June 11, 2020

Respectfully Submitted
Steven Wayne Bonilla

FW-001**Request to Waive Court Fees****CONFIDENTIAL**

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

If you are getting public benefits, are a low-income person, or do not have enough income to pay for your household's basic needs and your court fees, you may use this form to ask the court to waive your court fees. The court may order you to answer questions about your finances. If the court waives the fees, you may still have to pay later if:

- You cannot give the court proof of your eligibility,
- Your financial situation improves during this case, or
- You settle your civil case for **\$10,000** or more. The trial court that waives your fees will have a lien on any such settlement in the amount of the waived fees and costs. The court may also charge you any collection costs.

Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California, County of

Fill in case number and name:

Case Number:

Case Name:

1 Your Information (person asking the court to waive the fees):

Name: Steven Wayne Bonilla
 Street or mailing address: J-48500
 City: San Quentin State: CA Zip: 94874
 Phone: N/A

2 Your Job, if you have one (job title):

Name of employer: _____
 Employer's address: _____

3 Your Lawyer, if you have one (name, firm or affiliation, address, phone number, and State Bar number):

a. The lawyer has agreed to advance all or a portion of your fees or costs (check one): Yes ☐ No ☐

b. (If yes, your lawyer must sign here) Lawyer's signature: _____

If your lawyer is not providing legal-aid type services based on your low income, you may have to go to a hearing to explain why you are asking the court to waive the fees.

4 What court's fees or costs are you asking to be waived?

- ☒ Superior Court (See Information Sheet on Waiver of Superior Court Fees and Costs (form FW-001-INFO).)
☐ Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, or Appellate Division of Superior Court (See Information Sheet on Waiver of Appellate Court Fees (form APP-015/FW-015-INFO).)

5 Why are you asking the court to waive your court fees?

- a. ☐ I receive (check all that apply; see form FW-001-INFO for definitions): ☐ Food Stamps ☐ Supp. Sec. Inc.
☐ SSP ☐ Medi-Cal ☐ County Relief/Gen. Assist. ☐ IHSS ☐ CalWORKS or Tribal TANF ☐ CAPI

- b. ☐ My gross monthly household income (before deductions for taxes) is less than the amount listed below. (If you check 5b, you must fill out 7, 8, and 9 on page 2 of this form.)

Family Size	Family Income	Family Size	Family Income	Family Size	Family Income	If more than 6 people at home, add \$460.42 for each extra person.
1	\$1,301.05	3	\$2,221.88	5	\$3,142.71	
2	\$1,761.46	4	\$2,682.30	6	\$3,603.13	

- c. ☒ I do not have enough income to pay for my household's basic needs and the court fees. I ask the court to: (check one and you **must** fill out page 2):

- ☒ waive all court fees and costs ☐ waive some of the court fees
☐ let me make payments over time

- 6** ☐ Check here if you asked the court to waive your court fees for this case in the last six months. (If your previous request is reasonably available, please attach it to this form and check here.) ☐

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the information I have provided on this form and all attachments is true and correct.

Date: June 6, 2020
STEVEN BONILLA
 Print your name here

Steven Bonilla
 Sign here



FW-003**Order on Court Fee Waiver
(Superior Court)**

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

① Person who asked the court to waive court fees:

Name: Steven Wayne Borulla
 Street or mailing address: J-48500
 City: San Quentin State: CA Zip: 94974

② Lawyer, if person in ① has one (name, firm name, address, phone number, e-mail, and State Bar number):

Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California, County of

Fill in case number and name:

Case Number:

Case Name:

③ A request to waive court fees was filed on (date):

☐ The court made a previous fee waiver order in this case on (date): _____

Read this form carefully. All checked boxes ☒ are court orders.

Notice: The court may order you to answer questions about your finances and later order you to pay back the waived fees. If this happens and you do not pay, the court can make you pay the fees and also charge you collection fees. If there is a change in your financial circumstances during this case that increases your ability to pay fees and costs, you must notify the trial court within five days. (Use form FW-010.) If you win your case, the trial court may order the other side to pay the fees. If you settle your civil case for **\$10,000** or more, the trial court will have a lien on the settlement in the amount of the waived fees. The trial court may not dismiss the case until the lien is paid.

④ After reviewing your: ☐ Request to Waive Court Fees ☐ Request to Waive Additional Court Fees the court makes the following orders:

a. ☐ The court grants your request, as follows:

(1) ☐ **Fee Waiver.** The court grants your request and waives your court fees and costs listed below. (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.55 and 8.818.) You do not have to pay the court fees for the following:

- Filing papers in superior court
- Making copies and certifying copies
- Sheriff's fee to give notice
- Reporter's fee for attendance at hearing or trial, if the court is not electronically recording the proceeding and you request that the court provide an official reporter
- Assessment for court investigations under Probate Code section 1513, 1826, or 1851
- Preparing, certifying, copying, and sending the clerk's transcript on appeal
- Holding in trust the deposit for a reporter's transcript on appeal under rule 8.130 or 8.834
- Making a transcript or copy of an official electronic recording under rule 8.835
- Court fee for phone hearing
- Giving notice and certificates
- Sending papers to another court department

(2) ☐ **Additional Fee Waiver.** The court grants your request and waives your additional superior court fees and costs that are checked below. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.56.) You do not have to pay for the checked items.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jury fees and expenses | <input type="checkbox"/> Fees for a peace officer to testify in court |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fees for court-appointed experts | <input type="checkbox"/> Court-appointed interpreter fees for a witness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ | |

Your name: _____

Bonilla

Case Number: _____

Name and address of court if different from above: _____

Hearing
Date

Date: _____ Time: _____

Dept.: _____ Room: _____

Warning! If item c(1) is checked, and you do not go to court on your hearing date, the judge will deny your request to waive court fees, and you will have 10 days to pay your fees. If you miss that deadline, the court cannot process the court papers you filed with your request. If the papers were a notice of appeal, the appeal may be dismissed.

Date: _____

Signature of (check one):

☐

Judicial Officer

☐

Clerk, Deputy

Request for Accommodations



Assistive listening systems, computer-assisted real-time captioning, or sign language interpreter services are available if you ask at least five days before the hearing. Contact the clerk's office for *Request for Accommodations by Persons With Disabilities and Response* (form MC-410). (Civ. Code, § 54.8.)

Clerk's Certificate of Service

I certify that I am not involved in this case and (check one):

- ☐ I handed a copy of this Order to the party and attorney, if any, listed in ① and ②, at the court, on the date below.
- ☐ This order was mailed first class, postage paid, to the party and attorney, if any, at the addresses listed in ① and ②, from (city): _____, California, on the date below.
- ☐ A certificate of mailing is attached.

Date: _____

Clerk, by _____, Deputy

Name: _____

This is a Court Order.

1 Steven Wayne Bonilla / Petitioner
2 J-48500, 3-E213, San Quentin CA 94974
3
4
5
6

7 Superior Court of California
8 County of Nevada
9

10 Steven Wayne Bonilla,
11 Plaintiff,
12 vs

Case No.

13 Nevada County
14 Superior Court
15 Defendant
16

Attacking and Challenging the
Vexatious Litigant Claim

- Expedited Review Requested -

17 Introduction

18 The Court has falsely and erroneously claimed that the
19 Plaintiff, Steven Wayne Bonilla, to be a vexatious litigant to
20 ignore being attacked for lack of jurisdiction of subject
21 matter and of person.
22

Claim I

23 The Court held in *Williamson v Berry*, [49 US 495], that the
24 jurisdiction of any court exercising authority over a subject
25 may be inquired into in every other court, when the proceedings
26 in the former are relied upon and brought before the latter
27 by a party claiming the benefit of such proceeding.
28

The principle that a record cannot be impeached by

pleading is not applicable when there is a want of jurisdiction. The want of jurisdiction is a matter that may be set up against a judgment when it is to be enforced or when any benefit is claimed under it.

The operation of every judgment depends upon the jurisdiction of the Court to render it. And whenever the right to property / a person's life, is claimed to have been changed under a judgment or decree by a court, and it is set up as a defense in another court, such as a defense claiming the Plaintiff to be a vexatious litigant, the jurisdiction of the former court may be inquired into.

The rule is that where a limited tribunal takes upon itself to exercise a jurisdiction which does not belong to it, its decision AMOUNTS TO NOTHING, AND DOES NOT CREATE A NECESSITY FOR AN APPEAL.

Claim II

The federal grand jury subpoena for the Plaintiff's phone records, for (408) 446-3850, from which all of the evidence in the case is the fruit thereof, was never entered on the court docket as an exhibit. Thus, pursuant to Rule 403 of the Evidence Code, NONE of the proffered evidence of the subpoena is admissible, leaving there to be no subject matter.

Claim III

The FBI admitted, under a federal court order, (C-02-0636 MHP), that the federal grand jury SUBPOENA WAS NEVER SERVED NOR DID IT EVER EXIST. An admitted fact that shows that the prosecution committed fraud upon the court, for the trial court to acquire jurisdiction of subject matter and of person. Whereby,

this fact showing a lack of jurisdiction being brought to the attention of the Court/Judge, it became the duty of the court to declare the Alameda County Superior Court judgment void, in Case No. H-12210-A, as mandated by Law and the Court's holdings in [99 Cal. App. 2d 523 n8].

Claim IV

The Alameda County Superior Court, in collusion with the prosecution, in Case No. H-12210-A, took upon itself to exercise a jurisdiction which did not belong to it; when it issued an arrest warrant for the Plaintiff and proceeded to rendered a judgment against him. Wherefore, its decisions AMOUNTS TO NOTHING AND DOES NOT CREATE A NECESSITY FOR AN APPEAL.

After taking on a jurisdiction which did not belong to them, the trial Court judges refused/failed to answer/respond to the jurisdictional question presented to them repeatedly, in collusion with the conspiracy to murder the Plaintiff under the Color of Law and Authority. WHO IS INNOCENT OF ALL CHARGES.

Conclusion

The defense/the Court, cannot claim the Plaintiff to be a vexatious litigant, when all previous cases lack jurisdiction of subject matter and of person, with there being NO SUBPOENA.

Relief Sought

To declare the Alameda County judgment void for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and for fraud committed upon the court, (NO SUBPOENA).

Verification

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: June 9, 2020

Respectfully Submitted

Steven Wayne Bonilla